

THE ATHENEUM

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PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

THE LATE GERALD MASSEY.

The many admirers of the late Gerald Massey in all parts of the English-speaking world will learn with regret that his widow and daughters have been left unprovided for. The deceased poet, whose fame as a singer of democracy was made half a century ago, devoted his energies throughout his life to causes and researches in which he could gain little or no honour. His massive work on the 'Secret Drama of Shakespeare's Sonnets' is typical of his thoroughness and of his disregard of pecuniary rewards. But these qualities are peculiarly apparent in his six learned and deeply thoughtful volumes on Egyptology, which practically absorbed the last thirty years of his life, and of which the cost of printing exhausted his scanty means. Even those who did not accept his conclusions have paid tribute to the fine literary quality of all his writing; while others have found in him a guide and stimulator of exceptional acumen and power. As a mere lecturer he made friends and disciples wherever he went; and thousands who never saw him in the flesh found in his poetry joy and inspiration. Future generations will judge whether all this toil was warranted, but Massey himself felt that the writing and seeing in print his last volumes, 'Ancient Egypt the Light of the World,' had made his life worth living. He has left a widow between 70 and 80 years of age, four daughters, two of whom are virtually invalids. The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman very generously donated 500. from the Royal Bounty Fund, and friends of the family have felt that this sum might form the nucleus of a fund which would yield a small income. This Appeal is addressed to all those who have received pleasure from his Poetry, or help in any way from his Writings or Lectures, and those who have realized his single-minded zeal for ideas.

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LITERATURE

The North-West Passage: a Record of Exploration of the Ship Gjøa, 1903-1907. By Roald Amundsen. With a Supplement by First Lieutenant Hansen. Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)

THE remarkable voyage described in these splendid volumes was not strictly a voyage of discovery; for all the coasts visited by the little vessel had already been traced by British explorers during the last century by ship, boat, or sledge. Rather it was an interesting—and, as some thought, hazardous—experiment to prove whether a small sloop of 47 tons burden, with very light draught, could be safely navigated through the intricate shallow channels already known to exist between a number of large islands. Its success reflects the highest credit on the captain, who originated the scheme, and his faithful crew of six; but the element of luck was not absent, and it does not follow that the next attempt will be equally favoured. Capt. Amundsen had already seen Polar service on the *Belgica*, which in 1898 was the first vessel to winter within the Antarctic circle; but the ambition of his life, he tells us, was to attempt the North-West Passage. This record of its fulfilment is written with sailorlike simplicity and with an attractive enthusiasm for the subject. The volumes are beautifully printed and illustrated, and are provided with three good maps; but the arrangement leaves something to be desired. Lieut. Hansen's Supplement should have been inserted in the body of the narrative; and the historical survey of previous exploration, which is slight and in some points inaccurate, appears rather aimlessly in the tenth chapter.

The achievement of the North-West Passage was the dream of our navigators

for three centuries; and in the last century it was one which, if realized, would have brought the substantial Government reward of 20,000*l.* That a "passage" existed was demonstrated by Sir E. Parry as long ago as 1820, though he accomplished not quite half the distance; but the lands which he discovered were from 300 to 500 miles north of the northern coast of the continent as traced by the land expeditions of Franklin and Simpson between 1820 and 1840; and the object of Franklin in his disastrous expedition of 1845 was to link together his own explorations and those of Parry. Capt. Amundsen justly ascribes the discovery of the navigable Passage to Franklin, of whom it may be said—varying the Biblical phrase about Samson—that the coasts which he traced by means of his death were "more than they" which he traced in his life. For the unparalleled efforts made by the Government and his own heroic widow to solve the mystery of his fate resulted in an almost complete survey of the islands to the north of America, and proved that though there are at least three "North-West Passages," the two most northerly of these are impassable by a ship. The late Admiral McClintock maintained that it he could have brought his brig, the *Fox*, through Peel and Franklin Straits, as he attempted to do in 1858 (and as Franklin did in 1846), he would have been able to sail her through the narrow channels to the east and south of King William Land, and thus complete the North-West Passage. But the ice in Peel Strait blocked his way; and he found the alternative route of Bellot Strait at its western outlet equally closed to him. Capt. Amundsen was fortunate enough to find the former passage open, which is the case in exceptional years only; and the gallant McClintock lived just long enough to see his forecast realized, though not by a British ship. On p. 59 of vol. i. Capt. Amundsen makes the strange statement—which is inconsistent with his narrative, and contradicted by his maps—that he passed through Bellot Strait. He has apparently confused the latter with Franklin Strait—a broader channel, and one which had not previously been traversed by any but Franklin's ships.

It was after he had passed this point and reached "virgin water" that his worst difficulties began; and twice within a week, in September, 1903, his little sloop came within an ace of destruction. The first occasion was a fire in the engine-room, which broke out close to the tanks of petroleum, and, if it had not been promptly extinguished, would in a few moments have been beyond control. Two days later, in the narrow channel of Ross Strait, the ship went hard aground, and remained so for twenty-four hours, when a gale sprang up. How she was got off is best described in the captain's graphic language:—

"I took counsel with my comrades, as I always did in critical situations, and we decided, as a last resource, to try and get her off with sails. The spray was dashing

over the ship, and the wind came in gusts, howling through the rigging, but we struggled and toiled and got the sails set. Then we commenced a method of sailing none of us is ever likely to forget, even should he attain the age of Methuselah. The mighty press of sail and the high choppy sea, combined, had the effect of lifting the vessel up and pitching her forward again among the rocks, so that we expected every moment to see her planks scattered on the sea. The false keel was splintered and floated up....The water on the reef got shallower, and I noted how the sea broke on the outer edge. It looked as if the raging north wind meant to carry us just to that bitter end. The sails were taut as drum-heads, the rigging trembled, and I expected it to go overboard every minute....The *Gjøa* seemed to pull herself together for a final leap. She was lifted up high, and flung bodily on to the bare rocks, bump, bump—with terrific force—yet another thump, worse than ever, then one more; and we slid off."

This wonderful escape was not effected without the sacrifice of the deck cargo; but the ship, which, when heavily laden, drew only ten feet of water, was comparatively uninjured, and the captain's judgment in selecting so small and yet so stout a vessel was completely vindicated. Within ten days she lay at anchor in a little harbour which seemed made for her, and which was consequently named *Gjøahavn*. It was on the south of King William Land, about ninety miles from the North Magnetic Pole, and within sight of Point Ogle, where many of Franklin's men died of starvation. Here the party carried out the second main object of the expedition—the erection of a magnetic station, in which observations were taken daily between November, 1903, and June, 1905.

The chief interest of their long stay was supplied by the Eskimo, who kept up most friendly relations with the crew. Capt. Amundsen devotes two well-written chapters to an account of these primitive tribes; and his vivid sketches of character, combined with his excellent photographs, enable his readers to form a complete picture of them. The younger members had not previously seen a white man; but they had traditions of the Ross and Franklin Expeditions, and they were on the whole honest and well-disposed. Still, as the provisions had to be kept in a tent on shore, it was necessary to take precautions, and the following was the captain's method:—

"There was now a great number collected round us....we had therefore to teach them to regard us and ours with the greatest respect....A powerful mine was buried beneath a snow hut at a good distance from the ship, and well covered with snow. When that was ready, we collected the Eskimo together on board. I spoke to them about the white man's power; that we could spread destruction around us, and even at a great distance accomplish the most extraordinary things. It was, consequently, for them to behave themselves properly, and not to expose themselves to our terrible anger. If they should play any tricks on land, for example, over there by the snow huts, then we should merely sit quietly on board and do so—With a terrific

report the igloo blew up, and clouds of snow burst high into the air. 'This was all that was required.'

The captain tells us that neither he nor his crew learnt the Eskimo language; and therefore his skill in making the natives understand him and extracting information from them is surprising. He one day received a visit from an Eskimo who spoke English and had acted as guide to white men on the mainland. Who these men were Capt. Amundsen did not discover; but his visitor will be easily recognized by all who have read Mr. D. T. Hanbury's 'Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada.' This Eskimo was entrusted with letters to the Canadian ships wintering in Hudson's Bay, and duly returned with replies after a journey of over 700 miles.

Though thus in touch on one side with Canadian enterprise and English sport, the Norsemen were engaged on the other in filling up gaps in the map. In the spring of 1905 Lieut. Hansen undertook a four months' sledge-trip with one companion to survey the unknown west coast of McClintock Channel; and he gives a pleasant account of his adventures in a separate chapter. The east coast had been traced partly by Osborn in 1851, and partly by Sir Allen Young in 1859; and the north-west coast had been reached by Wynniat's sledge-party from the Investigator in 1851 (not from the Enterprise, as Lieut. Hansen supposes); but a stretch of over 200 miles was still unexplored. About two-thirds of this space was covered by Lieut. Hansen, and named King Haakon's Coast; the channel was found to be only about half the width given to it in the charts. A large group of islands in Victoria Strait, which had been seen by Rae in 1851, was also surveyed, and named after the Royal Geographical Society.

In August, 1905, the Gjøa felt her way at great risk along the shallows of Simpson Strait; and her experiences leave no doubt that these waters can only be traversed by a small vessel. Thenceforward her captain's worst anxieties were over, for she was in a sea which had been already ploughed by the Enterprise, a vessel of ten times her size. The Norsemen spent their last winter at King Point, a few miles east of Herschel Island, the rendezvous of the whalers; and from here the captain made a long sledge trip to Eagle City, Alaska—the nearest telegraph station. On his return he lost one of his officers from sickness, and the want of a doctor on board was for the first time keenly felt. In August, 1906, the ship rounded Point Barrow, where the current ran strongly against her. It seems strange, however, that Capt. Amundsen should identify this current with that which bore the Jeannette and the Fram in the opposite direction, viz., north-west.

With the arrival of the ship in September in Behring Strait the story ends somewhat abruptly. The title-page states that the voyage continued into 1907; and the sturdy little Gjøa had still many hundreds of miles to go before she reached

her last haven at San Francisco. It seems a pity that not a word should be said of the ultimate fate of the only vessel which has sailed from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the northern hemisphere.

Letters of Cortes: the Five Letters of Relation from Fernando Cortes to the Emperor Charles V. Translated and edited by Francis A. MacNutt. 2 vols. (Putnam's Sons.)

Of the five "Letters of Relation" written by Cortes between 1519 and 1526 to the Emperor Charles V., in which he described in detail his various conquests in "New Spain," the Second, Third, and Fourth were printed in Spain shortly after their reception, and have been translated at various times into several European languages. The Fifth Letter was discovered only in recent years among the archives in Vienna; while the First appears to be irretrievably lost, having been, perhaps, destroyed by interested persons while it was on its way to the Emperor. Fortunately, however, at the same time that the Fifth Letter was discovered, there was also found a copy of the letter of the magistrates at Vera Cruz to the Queen Doña Juana and her son Charles V., which, Mr. MacNutt says, must be substantially identical with, though probably fuller than, the missing one by Cortes. In 1843 Mr. George Folsom, the secretary of the New York Historical Society, published an English translation of the Second, Third, and Fourth Letters; and the Fifth Letter was done into English by Don Pascual Gayangos, and printed by the Hakluyt Society in 1868.

In the present volume Mr. MacNutt gives a fresh rendering of the Four Letters, and a translation into English, for the first time, of the letter of the magistrates of Vera Cruz. The importance of these Five Letters as historical documents cannot be denied, for they give a plain, unvarnished narrative—written mostly from day to day—of the events connected with the conquest of Mexico and the adjacent countries. By comparing these "Relations" with the accounts of contemporary writers, such as Gomara, Bernal Diaz, Oviedo, and others, it can be proved that the statements made by Cortes are, on the whole, trustworthy, though he fails to do justice to the discoveries and deeds of rival explorers, as was only natural. The relatively few places where he can be convicted of inaccuracy are mentioned by Mr. MacNutt in one of his illuminating foot-notes. In his Second Letter Cortes, after telling the Emperor how, with a small force, he succeeded in defeating the Tlascalans, and on returning to camp found the rest of his soldiers much concerned for his safety, adds:—

"Indeed, I had already heard with my own ears, privately as well as publicly, that I was a Pedro Carbonero, who had got them into this difficulty, from which they could never get out."

The reference, Mr. MacNutt explains, is to an old proverb which said: "Pierre le Charbonnier savait bien où il était, mais il ignorait le moyen d'en sortir." A little further on Cortes describes the arrival of an embassy from Montezuma, the ill-fated Emperor of Mexico, and how the Tlascalans warned him against the vassals of Montezuma as being treacherous and tricky; he then adds:—

"I was not a little pleased to see this discord and want of conformity between the two parties, because it appeared to me to strengthen my design, and later I would find means to subjugate them; that common saying 'De monte, &c., might be repeated, and I was even reminded of a Scriptural authority which says: 'Omne regnum in seipsum divisum desolabitur.'"

The "common saying," of which Cortes gives only the first two words, and which Mr. MacNutt, strangely enough, does not elucidate, is "De monte malo si quiera un palo," thus explained by Capt. John Stevens in his Spanish-English dictionary: "Of an ill wood, take, tho' it be but one stick, that is, Get what you can, tho' never so little, of an ill man or a miser."

These three proverbs may well be said to summarize the contents of the Five Letters, in which we read of Cortes time after time getting into positions of peril whence it would seem impossible for him to escape, but always coming out alive, though not scatheless; while even from the most unpromising quarters he managed to extract or extort valuables for himself or his sovereign; and by his policy of first conquering, and then winning over as allies, the Tlascalans and other peoples he was able in the end to subjugate Mexico. After reading these letters one is uncertain which is the more remarkable, the utter audacity of Cortes or the incomprehensible cowardice or docility of the natives. Naturally Cortes puts all his own actions in the most favourable light, and Mr. MacNutt defends him from the charge of being of a cruel and blood-thirsty nature, such as Alvarado and Nuñez de Guzman undoubtedly were; but, at the same time, there is much reading here which is anything but pleasant, and even Mr. MacNutt admits that the torture of the brave but luckless Aztec emperor Quauhtemotzin, and his subsequent hanging in the wilds of Yucatan, are black blots on the character of the conquistador. In the face of these and similar acts on the part of Cortes, one may ascribe to Nemesis his own end in poverty and disfavour with the emperor to whose dominions he added so enormous and valuable extent of territory.

In the First Letter are recorded the expeditions and events terminating in the foundation of the "rich city of Vera Cruz"; while in the Second and Third are narrated the march to Mexico, of which country, its inhabitants and their customs, and the island city of Temixtitan, we have a most interesting description. The peaceable entry into the city by the Spaniards; the seizure of Montezuma; subsequent hostilities, culminating

in the "sad night" and disastrous retreat of Cortes and his troops to Tlascalá; the second march on Temixtitan; the fitting together and launching of the thirteen brigantines that had been carried in pieces all the way from Tlascalá; the investiture of the doomed city; the fierce fighting and desperate resistance of the Aztecs; and the ultimate capture of the city and massacre of the inhabitants—all these are told by Cortes with extraordinary vividness. The plans of the city and its surroundings reproduced by Mr. MacNutt from the works of Orozco y Berra and Diaz del Castillo are very helpful in enabling the reader to follow the movements of the Spanish forces in this campaign; but the absence of a map of the whole territory with which these letters deal is a serious fault.

The Fourth Letter describes various expeditions to the Pacific Ocean and elsewhere, and a project (the first known) for discovering the North-West Passage. In the Fifth Letter Cortes gives a minute account of his expedition right through Yucatan from north-west to south-east, in which there was little fighting to be done, but swamps had to be bridged, rivers swum or forded, and mountain ranges crossed, the fatigue and suffering caused by these natural difficulties being aggravated terribly by lack of food. To elucidate this narrative Mr. MacNutt has given Dudley Costello's map of Yucatan; but it contains the names of only a few of the places mentioned by Cortes, and is inserted in the book in such a manner that it cannot be referred to during the perusal of the narrative. This letter ends with references to further expeditions, including that of Loaysa to the Moluccas, and other projects; also a defence by Cortes of his conduct in answer to the accusations of his enemies, and a proposal by him to return to Spain. This he did soon afterwards, when the Emperor created him Marques del Valle de Oaxaca, and conferred upon him various other rewards for his services.

The early life of Cortes and his later days are described by Mr. MacNutt in the excellent Biographical Note prefixed to the letters, and he also gives a translation of Cortes's lengthy will, which forms curious reading. In the Bibliographical Note are included a history of the Five Letters and some account of the works of various writers who have dealt with the doings of Cortes or Mexico generally. In addition to his foot-notes Mr. MacNutt has supplied at the end of each letter appendixes dealing at some length with matters incidentally referred to. In the compilation of all these notes and appendixes Mr. MacNutt has taken great pains to consult the most trustworthy authorities; and the information he has here brought together is of considerable value. Besides the illustrations we have mentioned, there are good portraits of Cortes and Charles V., and a map of the South Sea and California drawn by the pilot Domingo del Castillo in Mexico in 1541. In the first volume, at p. 200, is a plate, reproduced from Clavigero's 'Storia

Antica del Messico,' depicting, according to the description under it, 'The Wall of Tlascalá.' That this is erroneous is evident from the fact that the plate bears the words "Uscio delle muraglie delle Città," the city in question being that of Guacachula, the wall of which, as described by Cortes at p. 314, was of similar formation to, though different dimensions from, the great boundary wall of the state itself, which Cortes describes on p. 199. Compare Clavigero, tom. ii. lib. vii. and tom. iii. lib. ix., where descriptions are given of the walls of Tlascalá and "Quauhquechollan," both of which had the curious overlapping entrances, one of which is shown in the plate.

The translation is accurate in the main; though we have noticed a few errors, some of them rather strange on the part of one so conversant with Spanish as Mr. MacNutt. For instance, in vol. i., on p. 169, the writers of the letter are made to ask their Spanish majesties to order Diego Velasquez "to give his *residencia*," while two lines below we read of "taking his *residencia*." A footnote, it is true, explains what is meant; but the idiom *tomar residencia* should be rendered "hold an inquiry." In the second volume, on p. 42, *al cuarto del alba* is translated "at a quarter before daybreak," instead of "in the daybreak watch"; on p. 132 "concerned" should be "delighted" (*ufano*); and on p. 290 *estuvieron* ("had been") is oddly rendered "had left." On pp. 279 and 284-5 Cortes is made to inform the Emperor that for ten days before reaching Tenciz he and his company "had eaten nothing except cores of palm trees and palmettos." The last word should be *palmitos*, meaning the so-called "cabbage" or tender sprout at the top of the palm tree; while by *cuescos de palmas* (literally "palm-kernels") surely cocoanuts are meant. Some of the terms used by Mr. MacNutt have so modern a flavour as to seem rather out of place here: such are "kiosks" (p. 45) for *apostentamientos*, "bother" (p. 54) for *curar*, "pitched into" (p. 67) for *entramos*, and "cornered" (p. 117) for *arrinconados*, though the original justifies this. Here and there a word is printed in italics for no apparent reason, such as "dollars" (translating *pesos*), "marks," and "cacao." In several places the names of well-known saints are given in their Spanish form.

Misprints are far more numerous than one would expect in a book of this class. One of the worst occurs in the last line of the translation of the legend of the map at p. 350 of vol. ii., where "fall" is printed "follow." In the same volume, on p. 134, l. 16, "Guaxacque" should be "Cuyoacan," and "15th" should be "30th." On p. 341 of vol. ii. is a rather bad bit of "pie," while on p. 317 of vol. i. a line has been transferred from the top to the bottom. The method of punctuation throughout the two volumes we find irritating, the sense being often obscured, and sometimes completely altered. The Index is meagre, and unworthy of a work of this character.

In spite of these defects, we may say that Mr. MacNutt has laid students as well as the general reader under a debt of obligation by his scholarly editing of these fascinating letters.

An American Student in France. By the Abbé Félix Klein. (Chicago, McClurg & Co.)

La Découverte du Vieux Monde par un Etudiant de Chicago. By the Abbé Félix Klein. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit.)

France in the Twentieth Century. By W. L. George. (Alston Rivers.)

The Pleasant Land of France. By Rowland E. Prothero. (Murray.)

THE ABBÉ KLEIN is one of the best known of the French Liberal clergy. For many years a professor at the Catholic Institute of Paris, he began his work there under the late Mgr. d'Hulst, and like him became a Liberal in theology, without sharing that prelate's Orleanist opinions. For M. Klein is an ardent Republican. He was also one of the few Dreyfusards among the French clergy, and he has considerable sympathy for the Modernist school. If the majority of the Roman Catholic clergy in France had been of the type of M. Klein, it is inconceivable that the Church would have been separated from the State, in spite of the combined efforts of M. Combes and Pius X., unless, indeed, the clergy had been in favour of disestablishment, as is the "American Student." We may add that there is nothing American about the student except his epithet. In the English version of the book the author avows that he himself is the student. There was no need for the confession. There is not a symptom of the United States in the volume, except one or two American tags thrown in to give a transatlantic flavour to the book. Thus the Student says that his motto is "Excelsior," though the Abbé never found that specimen of Latinity either in his classics or his breviary. There is also the reference to Archbishop Ireland, formerly inevitable in any French Catholic's dissertation on America. But even that has now an air of unreality, as since a certain diplomatic scandal revealed the Archbishop's vain efforts to obtain a cardinal's hat from the party at the Vatican of which he was thought to be the straightforward adversary, his name is rarely mentioned by the Liberal clergy of France, who regret the reactionary policy of the Roman Curia. We have no right to say that M. Klein is one of them; but he has many friends among them, and the value of his book lies in the fact that under the guise of imaginary conversations he gives the opinions of those Frenchmen who are at the same time sincere Catholics and sincere Republicans. We need not dwell on the adventures of the impossible Student of Chicago, who talks and acts like a cultivated Frenchman, and visits remote

châteaux in which no American tourist ever set foot. The picturesque parts of the book form a pleasant guide to several rural regions of France, and may attract to the study of serious subjects readers who are rarely interested in them.

The Abbé begins by a profession of his Republicanism. The enthusiasm displayed by the French during the visits of the sovereigns of England, Russia, Italy, and Spain seemed to him "unworthy of a democracy"; and he adds (in his character of an American): "We were quite as snobbish as regards Prince Henry of Prussia." This prepares the way for a fine satire on the feebleness of "les jeunes gens bien pensants," one of whom showed the American a Royalist catechism which says that "Le républicanisme est une collection d'erreurs sociales qui causent infailliblement la ruine morale et matérielle des États," and who lamented that nearly all careers were in France closed to young men of their station; upon which "I asked them if the present Government hindered them from being architects, professors, doctors, lawyers, engineers, &c." The Student then goes to a lecture by an anti-clerical politician, who said that "a belief in God is incompatible with the spirit of democracy," and pays a visit to Bellevue, where M. Loisy used to live, which leads to a moderate defence of Modernism—"the school of truth," as M. Klein calls its adepts in another place, in contrast with "the school of respect." He forms a sympathetic friendship with "a personal disciple of Fogazzaro," with whom he goes to Versailles, "the scene of M. Fallières' election, where the Moderate was elected by the Radicals, instead of the Radical, M. Paul Doumer, who was supported by the Moderates." He goes to see the "Inventory" taken of a church under the Separation Act; and while regretting the outrage, testifies to "the respectful and embarrassed calm of the Government delegates," and "the wonderful tact of the police agent." Not less impartial is the criticism of the Separation Law put into the mouth of a priest:—

"Many as are the disadvantages which separation entails, they are yet more than compensated by the full liberty, which for the first time after long ages is at last restored to the Church, of choosing as she likes all her ministers.... The law of 1905 does not intervene in the choice of the bishops. Here at one stroke is effaced the servile and strict dependance of five centuries."

The same priest "regrets that the clergy have no voice in the election" of bishops under the new system. He objects to the Pope having his choice regulated by lists drawn up by bishops; but on the whole he takes the optimistic view that the reconstitution of the Church in France was worth any sacrifice.

Two rural priests, in the remote region of Quercy, are introduced, to display two types of parochial clergy. One of them, eschewing politics, in spite of the reproaches of his reactionary friends,

and devoting himself to simple preaching and works of charity, makes "the American Student" remark that

"if the Church had shown herself to the French people under the evangelical aspect of the curé de Nalzac, her adversaries would have found it difficult to prejudice them against her."

The other

"had not a good word for his parishioners. I asked him if they still had any religion. 'None at all, or at most a little religiosity.' 'Do they go to mass on Sundays?' 'Oh, as to that, yes.'.... 'Then why do you say they are not religious?' 'It is only hypocrisy. They are all Socialists.'"

The animosity of this curé towards Republicans causes the Student to exclaim (*sotto voce* presumably):—

"How easily I could explain the anti-religious crisis in your country, if, which God forbid, there were in each diocese only twenty priests like yourself and twenty religious."

In contrast, M. Klein gives the portrait of a rich landowner who lives on patriarchal terms of friendliness with his poorer neighbours:—

"If in each department France had had five or six men like him, as friendly to order and as democratic, as religious and yet as free from clericalism, she would to-day have been enjoying the most tolerant, the wisest, the most progressive republic that the world has seen.... The Government, incredible as it may appear, will have nothing to do with such good men. Indifferent to their honesty, competency, and disinterestedness, habituated to recruit its most zealous partisans in ranks hostile to Christianity, it makes these men of good will bear the burden of faults they have never committed."

But in a description of a more pronounced type of monarchical country gentleman—in which we recognize the portrait of an eminent Royalist who was recently the subject of an obituary notice in *The Athenæum*—the author says:—

"Those same men, who so well understand and serve the immediate interests of their country, are incapable of grasping the situation or of following the political and social evolution. They are not agreed about the Government that must be established, but are determined that they will not have the only one possible, a republic.... The first phase of the Republic is approaching its end.... The bugbear of intolerance and narrow-mindedness is passing from the extreme Right to the extreme Left."

From this the Abbé hopes that a party may arise in the Republic capable of moderating it without arresting progress, for, he says,

"the monarchy has ceased to be even a dream, and I like to think that the Church, now separated from the State, will end by withdrawing far from (political) agitations, and devoting herself in fruitful silence to her religious mission."

The book ends with a severe portrait of "a loquacious prelate" who at Lyons descants on "the miserable state of France," where life is tolerable only for "Jews, Freemasons, and Protestants," as "the Republic tolerates only the enemies of God"; whereas if it were a

Government worthy of France it would re-establish "the Inquisition, so much calumniated," and imitate what was done "in the Republic of Ecuador by the great Garcia Moreno, the only ruler in our times who has thoroughly understood his duty." No wonder the American Protestant, as his *mot de la fin*, declares to the Abbé that if ever he became a Catholic it would be on account of the ideal he had presented to him, and in spite of the intolerance evinced by this reactionary prelate and other French ecclesiastics of his kind.

We have quoted at some length, and with little comment, passages from this book, as the English edition is not published in England, and we think it may be interesting to our readers to have before them an exposition of the views of the Liberal clergy of France on the present crisis. If the Abbé Klein is calm and impartial in treating of the Church, Mr. W. L. George in his 'France in the Twentieth Century,' is fiery and polemical. He is a strong anti-clerical, but his attacks on the Roman Catholic Church are such as have been made upon it since the days of Voltaire, and have little bearing on the present situation in France. For instance, he holds it inadmissible "that the Common Prayer of the Church in France should be conducted in Latin"; he denounces "the iniquity of the paid mass for the rest of a departed soul"; and he ridicules "old women....telling their beads"—his tone of controversy being more appropriate to an anti-Roman tract of fifty years ago about Ireland than a discussion of the causes of disestablishment in France. His knowledge of French Protestantism seems to be scanty, though he praises it. He repeatedly couples the Protestants with the Jews, an association which the former do not like, it being used by the clericals when they wish to be offensive to Protestants, as shown by one of our quotations from M. Klein's book. In this connexion Mr. George says:—

"French Protestants and French Jews are as devout, as clean-living, as spiritually minded, as are our most enlightened Churchmen and Nonconformists"—

a confusing analogy which seems to indicate that his knowledge of religious life both in France and in England is limited. This is confirmed as to France by his suggestion that there is no agnosticism among French Protestants and Jews—a grave error.

'France in the Twentieth Century' is a title which in any case would be premature for a book published to-day; but the author's knowledge of France, we gather from his Preface, belongs to the last century. He lived in France for twenty years, but has spent the last five in England. Perhaps the novelty of English life makes him pay undue attention to features of it which one does not need in a book professing to deal with France, and he wastes space in descriptions of actors on the London stage, the Labour Party in the House of

Commons, and other English things. The volume contains observations, such as

"If men were rated by their brute strength, our roll of honour would be inscribed with the names of Mendoza and other Tutbury Pets, rather than with those of Huxley and Spencer"—

which have nothing to do with France. The author is too prone to generalization which is not always accurate, as when he says, "In all countries learning makes for advanced opinions." His inaccuracy also extends to specific facts, such as that "in London a single landlord often owns the freehold of an entire postal district," and this suggests that parts of the book have been prepared in haste. One surprising error is his statement that Napoleon was a member of the Directory: "from general to Directeur thence to Consul, to Consul for life, and to Emperor were but natural steps." It is scarcely less surprising that a former soldier of the French army should give "September 2nd and 3rd" as the date of Sedan, the battle having ended early in the afternoon of the fatal 1st; or that a writer who has resided both in France and in England should in a foot-note explain that "Conseillers d'Arrondissement" correspond to "Borough or Town Councilors." Again, the statement that "The tricolour... is not likely to make way either for the eagles or for the lilies" suggests that the tricolour was not the national flag under the Empire. In the chapter on Socialism, which contains some interesting points, the author says, "Of course the origin of the tobacco monopoly must be traced to Napoleon I."; but Napoleon only revived it, in 1810-11; it existed long before the Revolution, and was temporarily abolished in 1791. The Chronological Table also needs revision. History is not the author's strong point, and his best chapters are those on 'The Frenchwoman' and 'Marriage,' towards the end of the volume. One of the most pleasing features of the book is its outward form, which does great credit to Messrs. Alston Rivers. It is extremely light to handle, yet the binding is substantial and the pages are opaque.

If the books we have just noticed deal chiefly with the present and the future, Mr. R. E. Prothero's deals entirely with the past of France. He has been a constant traveller in that country, for at least thirty years we should gather from certain incidental references to practices which have fallen into desuetude. 'The Pleasant Land of France' is made up of essays and articles on various French subjects which have appeared in periodicals; and those which relate to the author's own experiences have not undergone any revision since their first publication. This we regret, as two of them, covering a hundred pages, relate to French agrarian subjects, and are treated with considerable authority—Mr. Prothero being a land agent as well as a man of letters. He knows so much about the land, and is (or was) so familiar with France, that it is a pity he did not expand these two essays into a small volume, bringing the facts under consideration down to the

present day, and elucidating his pages with foot-notes. But statistics of 1871 or 1884 are of little use unless we have those of more recent years to compare them with; while those to which no dates are attached (for example, those relating to the illiteracy of the peasant) are of no value at all.

In these days of controversy between Free Traders and Tariff Reformers Mr. Prothero's observations on the material condition of the French agriculturist are interesting; but here again the passage we are about to quote from the essay on 'French Farming,' "written in 1887, and describing the position of agriculture before the establishment of the Méline tariff in 1892," would have been more instructive had it been annotated twenty years later, from the author's experience at home and his observation in France, where many conditions have changed since these lines were written:—

"The peasant proprietor has suffered comparatively little by agricultural depression. Employing no hired labour, and growing corn only for his own consumption [this must of course refer to particular regions], he has not been, and hardly can be, affected by foreign competition. But for the tenant farmer the agricultural crisis is hardly less serious in France than it is in England.... Farms are difficult to let, rents are falling, population migrates into the towns, land decreases in value. It no longer pays to grow wheat: flock-masters get nothing for their wool, &c.... Wages are rising in a falling market; labour is not only scarce and dear, but it has deteriorated in quality.... Lads go off to seek their fortunes in towns. Girls will not work like their mothers, but become dressmakers or shopgirls. In France, as in England, politico-economical questions are chained to the car of party politics; no one cares to investigate the principles which regulate commercial dealings. In France, as well as in England, a new privileged class has been created, that of the *rentier*, who escapes the taxation which crushes the agriculturist.... Through railway-rates are said to favour the foreigner.... If French tenant farmers have suffered less than their English brethren, it is because the land has never been called upon to produce two gentlemen's incomes, and because large employers of labour are never ashamed of the blouse and the sabot."

The remainder of this agreeable but discursive volume is filled with pleasantly written articles on a variety of subjects. There is an interesting chapter on Fontainebleau, which if printed separately would form an instructive guide for the tourist; while the concluding paper on 'Some Modern French Poets' gives some pleasing English renderings of their poems printed side by side with the originals, including four by François Coppée, whose death the French Academy and the French world of letters are now lamenting.

Charters, Bulls, and other Documents relating to the Abbey of Inchaffray. Edited by W. A. Lindsay, Bishop J. Dowden, and J. M. Thomson. (Edinburgh, Scottish History Society.)

THREE men in one editorial chair might seem to augur ill for the unity of this

work, but the possible disadvantages are far more than counterbalanced by the gain. For the result combines the knowledge of three earnest students—the genealogy and peerage lore of Windsor Herald, the ecclesiology of Bishop Dowden, and last, and not least, the mastery of historical topography and charter lore possessed by Dr. Maitland Thomson. Overappings there are, and inconsistencies; but the trio have produced a volume which as a piece of editing, in method, rendering of text, and elucidations, is a great advance upon any similar publication in Scotland.

A gable-end, abutting on the turf-grown lines of a small choir and nave with uncertain aisles, is almost all the masonry that remains of the abbey looking out northward over a marshy tract upon the "shire" of Fowlis, close under the Sair Law, an earthen mound which was the place of "justifications," if not of justice, used by the Earls of Strathearn. The Abbey had a history which partly found its way into the chartulary, and research has been available to check many entries by the original documents and supplement the Registrum. A church of St. John the Evangelist, the original foundation of Inchaffray in the bishopric of Strathearn, as appears from the earliest extant charters, 1190-1200, may have been a Celtic and Culdee establishment, as one of the witnesses is a Culdee, and writs are directed to "hermits" and "brethren," not to "canons." In 1200 the house was transformed into a monastery of Austin canons dedicated to the Virgin and St. John, and the great charter of Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, with consent of the Bishops of Dunkeld and Dunblane, conferred on the reconstituted establishment the churches of five Celtic saints in the district—St. Cathan, St. Ethernan, St. Patrick, St. Makkessog, and St. Bean. By another charter of like date, the Earl endowed the Abbey with the lands of Maderty and others, which to the end of the chapter were to form the chief possessions of the abbot and canons. Maderty had come to Earl Gilbert himself in a notable manner, for the chartulary includes the charter by which William the Lion in 1185 granted it to Gilbert, stating that it had been forfeited by Gillecolm the Marshal, "qui in felonia reddidit castellum meum de Heryn," and who afterwards, as a villain and traitor, went over to the King's mortal foes. Dr. Maitland Thomson suggests that Eren (now Auldearn) is meant, adding, however, that there seems to be no record of a castle there. Here it is probable that a real point of early history has been missed: the castle hill of Auldearn is one of the finest motes in the North; and it is highly probable that that strong earthwork was a "castellum" of King William in his campaign of 1179 against the rebellious MacWilliam in Ross and Moray. Be that as it may, what Earl Gilbert granted to the Abbey he had received from King William. The editors have traced the subsequent endowments made by Gilbert and succeeding

earls and other benefactors, including the house of Drummond, which—first appearing in the charters in 1363—ultimately acquired the Abbey through a tack in 1560, followed by the appointment of James Drummond as Commendator and the erection of the Abbey lands into a temporal lordship. Bishop Dowden has diligently searched out the succession of priors and abbots. The most famous historical act of any of them was perhaps the mingled function, as patriot, orator, and priest, performed by Maurice (abbot 1307-18), *cruciferarius tanquam campiductor*, at Bannockburn. It was not the sole memory of battle, for Laurence Oliphant, abbot, fell at Flodden.

The introduction and notes tell little connectedly of the general history of the monastery after the fourteenth century or its dissolution, indicated by a lease of 1607, to which a sole survivor of the convent was consented; while in 1618 the seal of the house was taken as the consent of the extinct convent, "thay being all departit this lyif." Chief emphasis in the annotation lies on biographical and ecclesiastical details, including those which distinguish Inchaffray, seated on the Highland Line, from monastic bodies of Lowland type. These features are strangely few. The house had among its officers a *rennarius*, regarded as "a Latinized form of the Gaelic *rannaire*, literally the divider," i.e., the carver or distributor of food. A feudal burden mentioned is an allowance *pro fretellis*, taken to be one with *frithelagium*, and formed from the Gaelic *frithel*, implying attendance and service, probably in the form of carriage. A rare term occurs in a charter *ante* 1178 granting lands *in forestis et tristriis*—the latter being described as primarily hunting stations, and secondarily services in their exercise or maintenance. The word evidently combines the structure itself and the duty of manning it—the *stabilitura* and *stabilitio* of Domesday Book. The manorial side of the subject receives scant notice, although Dr. Maitland Thomson's appendix on the Abbey lands is luminous on the topography, which is more speculatively illustrated by an appendix on Gaelic place-names by Prof. Mackinnon. There is one reference to sanctuary which Mr. Lindsay's translation (p. 179) rather obscures. Charters embrace thirteenth-century grants of serfs and their *sequelæ*. Bishop Dowden rightly lays stress on a writ of 1200 which expressly refers to the constitution of the parish of Aberuthven by the grant to the church of its *terra dotalis*. The degree of specialization reached by the work appears in the heraldic appendix on seals, scientifically classified by Mr. W. Rae Macdonald, Carrick Pursuivant. The fine sheaf of facsimile charters, &c., is one more occasion for gratitude to Dr. Maitland Thomson, to whom, indeed, belong the higher honours of the book.

It is curious here and there to notice the diversity of hands in the editorial tasks. The triad evidently could not agree upon one way of spelling Strathearn,

Maderty, or Strageath. About the first the disagreement is deliberate. A superfluous *that* occurs on p. lxxvii; the phrase "to do as usual" on p. lxxvii is an enigma; Tristram becomes "Tristam" on p. 319; and on pp. 160-65 there is four times over a slip in the marginal date of 1265 instead of 1565. It may be well to note that for historical purposes it is still necessary to refer to the Bannatyne Club edition of the 'Liber Insule Missarum' for documents which the stricter canon of the modern editors has excluded as unnecessary or irrelevant. In some respects this is a pity; but the scheme of Cosmo Innes had in subordinate view a collateral grouping of certain *reliquiæ* of the ancient Earldom of Strathearn, whereas the present editors have generally kept themselves within the domain of the Abbey itself. Indirectly their work has a unique importance in demonstrating that all the Scottish chartularies require re-editing on the same admirable lines.

NEW NOVELS.

The Shoulders of Atlas. By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. (Harper & Brothers.)

THE new and deeper note of sin and mystery which Mrs. Wilkins Freeman strikes in her latest story militates a little against the atmosphere of old-world fragrance and simplicity which is the special charm of her New England tales. The mysteries—for there are several, and they have no connexion with each other—are never satisfactorily solved—Sylvia Whitman, the middle-aged strenuous woman, with her yearning love for her husband and her young cousin Rose Fletcher, and her constitutional incapacity for being happy, is a striking figure, and one of those which the author delights to draw. Her husband, with a cherished grievance, which his wife's late-inherited legacy inconsiderately removes, is another excellent study of New England temperament. In Lucy Ayres, the girl who is "man-crazy," a painful element is introduced, but handled with infinite tenderness and sympathy. The burdens imposed upon the people of East Westland are, since the majority are self-made, scarcely to be compared to those of Atlas, and we cannot wholly forgive Mrs. Wilkins Freeman for allowing a sinister taint of mystery to rest upon so charming a heroine as Rose. This note of mystery is forced throughout, but none the less the book is full of human interest.

Love's Shadow. By Ada Levenson. (Grant Richards.)

BRIGHT, amusing, good-natured, are the adjectives which we naturally apply to Mrs. Levenson's sketches of social and domestic life; and though she makes no particular effort to dig for the foundations of things, her comments on their superficial values by no means lack acuteness. After her own fashion, she is a feminist, and seldom gives her sex the worst of the situation. Egotism and fidgetiness

in their more masculine manifestations seem to engage her especial attention, and she describes them, if anything, a little too well.

The Fourth Ship. By Ethel C. Mayne. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS story is good enough to create a sincere regret that it is not better. The opening chapters, in which the simple occupations and dreams of three unmarried daughters of an Irish rector are sympathetically described, have a Mid-Victorian charm. How Josie St. Lawrence, the youngest and sweetest-natured of the three sisters, gives her affection to a handsome young police officer; and is forced, on the death of her reverend but tyrannical father, to seek a livelihood as a governess—this not unfamiliar story is narrated with an engaging freshness. The figures are clearly and delicately outlined; and the writing is not wanting in distinction and ease. Not nearly so attractive is the latter part of the book, in which the scene is suddenly shifted to the nineties. The symmetry of the story is sacrificed to a desire—not very successfully carried out—to contrast the Mid-Victorian and the Late-Victorian ways of girls. A gap of twenty years and more makes strangers of the old characters, and we do not find sufficient opportunity of acquiring real interest in the new.

Dominy's Dollars. By B. Paul Neuman. (John Murray.)

THE vanity of living to heap up riches is the theme of this concluding volume of Mr. Neuman's series of novels collectively entitled 'The Paths of the Blind.' The title-character is a young Jew of New York, who begins his business career by hawking candles, and ends as the richest man in the world. In the accomplishment of his purpose he renounces art and love, and ruins his health. Mr. Neuman regales his reader with incidents which would not be out of place in a fairy tale; but as his champion money-maker finds an obsession in the love which he renounces, the effect of the novel is as gloomy as any moralist could desire. The best-drawn character is a London company-promoter, whose voluble bonhomie is amusing. His daughter, who makes a proposal of marriage to Dominy, was attractive enough to make Mr. Neuman relax his idea of the penalty to be paid by a slave of Mammon.

Lady Athlyne. By Bram Stoker. (Heinemann.)

WE soon divine that the American heiress of Mr. Stoker's story will fall in love with the Scotch earl whose title she indiscreetly assumes in playful moments before they have met. But practised readers will be unable to predict with confidence the author's solution of the problem whether her father, a Kentuckian gentleman of old family, quick to avenge in duel any offence against his punctilious

code of honour, will or will not turn her romance into tragedy. The Earl may be shot for presenting himself under an *alias* adopted in consequence of the heroine's indiscretion. As a title has no special attraction for the lady, while the peer does not want a fortune, and as also the speech of the Kentuckian family is excellent English, there is no reason to expect a commonplace ending. Frequent change of scene, ardent love-making, and several tense situations make up a narrative which will enhance the author's popularity.

Lady Julia's Emerald. By Helen Hester Colvill. (John Lane.)

THE writer's shifting attitude as to the mysticism surrounding Lady Julia and her emerald is disconcerting. Further, as we have an interest in the author's work, we would warn her against the repetition of similes, however apt, and the hasty closing of the story by an obvious stage device, when the puppets have begun to tire their originator. Otherwise we are well pleased; the posing of the would-be mystic and her cynical son is admirable; so, too, is the naturalness of the girl fighting the shadow of an hereditary tendency. In fact, all the characters are convincing, except the widow who pursues her formerly rejected suitor.

The Black Bag. By Louis Joseph Vance. (Grant Richards.)

A YOUNG Californian who is in London, at the end of his resources and anxious for love and romance, is here plunged into a series of desperate doings by a chance acquaintance with a girl. He follows her recklessly through a maze of intrigue which does credit to the author's ingenuity. The story never flags, and is one of the best specimens of modern adventure that we have read lately. It is well written, though there is a tendency to overdo descriptive details. In such narratives the action is the thing: there is no time to philosophize about Black Care or sentimentalize about a girl's hair.

The Quests of Paul Beck. By M. M. Bodkin. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. BECK, a celebrated detective, was not conspicuously original in his methods; indeed, he reminds us of Sherlock Holmes, whom he does not equal. The twelve examples of his skill here presented might have been more varied, but they maintain a creditable level of invention, and will serve to pass an hour or two pleasantly enough.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Growth of Modern Nations: a History of the Particularist Form of Society. Translated from the French of Henri de Tourville by M. G. Loch. (Arnold.)—This book is a collection of articles which appeared in the review entitled *Science Sociale* from February, 1897, to February, 1903, under the

title of 'Histoire de la Formation Particulariste.' The editors of the original edition, fearing the ambiguity of technical phrasing, added as a sub-title 'The Origin and Development of the Leading Nations of the Present Day.' Neither title really performs the difficult task of conveying the exact scope of the book, and the reader of this brilliant series of essays is left at the end with a certain sense of ambiguity. The work does indeed deal with the origin and growth of leading nations of the present day. The phases of their development are sketched with a breadth and insight which the author would probably have claimed as characteristic of "social science," but which appear to us the appropriate manner of all true history. The real theme of the book is the superiority of the "Particularist" form of society—the success of the nations in which it has taken root, in contrast to the failure of "communal" or "patriarchal" forms of society.

The significance attached to the term "Particularist" is only gradually unfolded, and this gives the work a character of obscurity which a preliminary definition would have prevented. By degrees the reader gathers that the Particularist formation of society is based on "the land," and on the foundation by individuals of estates which tend to be self-supporting and self-contained. The unit in such a society is as small as possible; in its perfection it is the "family" in the modern sense of the word. In the Particularist society public interests are subordinated to those of a private and local character; permanent and personal bonds are reduced to a minimum. In fact, there are no permanent personal bonds except that of marriage. A "grown-up" family dissolves, and the adults go forth to form new and independent units. When associations are formed, they are temporary and based on the land. The agricultural element triumphs over the military in such a society, and the State is as nothing to the estate.

This form of society had its origin among the Germans who went forth to make settlements in Scandinavia, and, having suffered this change, turned back to the "Saxon plain," from which they were destined to spread and bring about "a complete change in the constitution of Europe." The Roman system was based on the "communal" idea, and where the Particularists did not take root, this idea prevailed, as in Southern France and in Spain. In Northern and Eastern France and in Germany the new formation held sway for a time, and it was carried by the Saxons to England. According to the degree in which it has been able to maintain itself the history of these and other countries has, it is suggested, differed.

To the historical student, however (as opposed perhaps to the student of social science), the detail and method of these essays will have more interest than their generalizations. Minute and keen criticism is united with brilliancy of manner, with something of the insistence of Seeley, and only falling short of the fascination which Maitland at his best gave to the history of "origins." We may mention the rapid description of the land formation which determined the movement of the nations westward across Europe, or the physical characteristics, which made Norway, with its scattered pieces of fertile land, the inevitable cradle of Particularism. A brilliant chapter on Odin and his followers, laying bare the inner meaning of the Northern legends, embodies the work of other scholars, but the author has made it his own. The causes are

explained which made the Saxons, strong in their simplicity, knowing no distinction of Jarl and Karl, triumph over the more civilized Angles and the more commercial Jutes. Incidentally some rigid historical traditions are brushed aside. Thus it is shown how in France during the tenth and eleventh centuries, "the zenith of feudalism," the vassals were refusing military service and the serfs were becoming free. The theory of Fustel de Coulanges that a master of a Roman estate was "practically the same as a lord of the manor in the Middle Ages" receives trenchant criticism; but there is a tendency to undervalue the work of that pioneer historian. More illuminating is the vindication of the feudal period, in France at least, as a time of enlightenment, with far less brutality and disorder than are generally attributed to the "Dark Ages." The "Truce of God" is taken as typical rather than corrective. This view was necessary perhaps to an admirer of Particularism, but there is much to be said for it.

The later chapters of the volume deal with the modern history of great nations, their loyalty to or defection from the Particularist idea. It is shown how little the France of the Revolution differed from the France of the Ancien Régime, and how the German Empire was built up on the "doctrinal error" that society is the State. These articles, thus wide in range, are history in the best sense, full of reality and suggestiveness.

The translation is on the whole well done.

King Edward VI.: an Appreciation. By Sir Clements R. Markham. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Sir Clements Markham always writes agreeably and picturesquely, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to take his somewhat frequent incursions into the historical field seriously, though we wish to show every respect to a veteran who has done good service to letters. This volume is an attempt to "appreciate" the personal share taken by Edward VI. in the events of his reign, and aims at proving that the boy king was even more at the head of affairs than most historians have admitted. It is based on the information collected fifty years ago in J. G. Nichols's "splendid monograph" printed for the Roxburghe Club, and modestly expresses the hope that this "brief narrative" may induce some to turn to that "fuller supply of information." Unluckily, Sir Clements's passion for historical paradox does much to spoil the effect of his nervous and sympathetic narrative. He accepts as proved facts all the wild hypotheses of his book on Richard III. The unlucky Edward, Earl of Warwick, is "Edward VIII., the rightful King," as are Edmund Mortimer, son of Roger, Earl of March, and of course Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV., whose "bastard" is excluded from his table of sovereigns. The writer has a bitter animus against the Protector Somerset, and a strong wish to "rehabilitate" such a poor creature as Lord Seymour of Sudeley and such a ruffian as John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Queen Mary is the "bloody Mary" of the old-fashioned Protestant school, and Elizabeth the pure and bright champion of the Protestant faith; and Sir Clements does not even realize that Elizabeth's religious settlement was not exactly on the lines of that of her brother, as witness the sentence: "His [Edward's] reign saw the completion of the Prayer Book as we now possess it, except for a few changes after the Restoration." The meagre material for the boy king's personal bio-

graphy is eked out with rather dull and desultory lives of his chief ministers and helpers. Altogether the book adds little to our understanding of its subject.

Napoleon: a Biographical Study. By Dr. Max Lenz. Translated from the German by Frederic Whyte. (Hutchinson & Co.)—The number of short 'Lives of Napoleon' is so great that we may well doubt the advisability of adding to the list a translation, even from so capable and interesting a writer as Dr. Max Lenz. His narrative is well informed and compact, while at points it branches out into observations which are fresh and original. This is especially the case in the sections dealing with 'Brumaire,' where the events of the *coup d'état* at St. Cloud stand out with enough of detail to be effective. Far otherwise is it with the description of Napoleon's campaigns, with respect to which we need only say that Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo occupy just twenty lines. That there are only two indirect references to Trafalgar would be pardonable, if the importance of the results of that victory on Napoleon's policy were pointed out; but this is not done, and the reader is left without the knowledge which explains the drift of the Emperor's policy after that event.

The fact is that Dr. Lenz has narrated in too great detail the early part of his story. The first four chapters (covering 222 pages) bring us only to the end of 1802; and it is beyond the power of mortal man to tell the tale of the rise and fall of the Empire in the remaining 156 pages to which, for some reason, he has limited himself. The complex moves of Prussian policy in 1806 will certainly not be understood from the brief references in the chapter entitled 'From Boulogne to Tilsit.' In mentioning the battle of Jena, Dr. Lenz should surely have hinted that the real disaster was at the battle of Auerstädt, fought near by on the same day against an inferior force of French. Nothing, however, could be better than the description of the motives which underlay the policy of Tilsit. The author also shows his power of taking a wide survey in the concluding parts, which contain a suggestive comparison of the results achieved by Alexander the Great and Napoleon.

It would take us too long to note the many points which Dr. Lenz has, as we think, overstrained or misstated. It is a strange exaggeration to say that Napoleon at the end of his schooldays was thoroughly French, and "had almost forgotten the Corsican dialect." Up to 1792 he was pronouncedly Corsican. To read Charles Bonaparte's ideas into the boy's letter quoted on p. 10 is equally far-fetched. Napoleon was on strained terms with his father, and the letter is thoroughly characteristic. How, too, is it possible to say that Bonaparte in his Egyptian expedition "was even now inspired by friendly intentions towards the Porte"? The pretence of friendship was, of course, kept up until Egypt was seized. It is also incorrect to say (p. 318) that "where Napoleon directly reigned only the advantages of the [Continental] System were experienced." All the exporting and importing trades of his empire suffered. Phrases like "So fate would have it," &c., which come rather often in the closing pages, are hardly worthy of a work which claims to be historical. There are no references to authorities, but the volume contains a number of portraits, some of them, e.g., those of Josephine, very indifferent. It has an adequate Index.

Madame de Pompadour. By J. B. H. R. Capefigue. (A. L. Humphreys.)—Considered as a translation, this volume is above the average of such productions. The meaning of a word or phrase is not often misrepresented, and a fair amount of care has been bestowed on the choice of language. It seems, indeed, almost a pity that the translator's energies should have been expended on a work which in point of style has little to recommend it, and is otherwise valuable mainly as an example of the special pleading possible in historical biography half a century ago. The original dates from 1853. Capefigue considered the reign of Louis XV. as his country's golden age, that monarch as the ideal of a Christian gentleman, and Madame de Pompadour herself almost too good to live. That she was generous and intelligent in her encouragement of art, and in political ability compared not unfavourably with the men who surrounded her, may be conceded; but the torrent of indiscriminating eulogy poured out upon her here tends to obscure her good qualities.

LAW BOOKS.

The Laws of England: being a Complete Statement of the Whole Law of England. By the Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury and other Lawyers. Vol. I. (Butterworth & Co.)—The new Civil Code of Germany, which came into operation at the beginning of the present century, was described by the late Prof. Maitland as "the most carefully considered statement of a nation's laws the world has ever seen." It might be imagined, from the manner in which the publication of the present volume has been welcomed, that this well-planned work is destined to render a similar service for English law. The avowed object of the work is much less ambitious. There are, indeed, passages in Lord Halsbury's interesting Preface which indicate a want of faith in codification. More than forty years ago a Commission, which included such eminent lawyers as Cairns, Westbury, and Selborne, recommended the preparation of a condensed summary of the law. It is this more modest scheme, neglected by the Government, which Lord Halsbury and the "other lawyers" have started to carry out. The work—which will be completed in some twenty volumes—is less than a code, and more than an encyclopædia. It is a collection of treatises by experts in various branches of the law, in which the process of condensation is carried as far as the claims of utility will allow it to go. So systematic, however, is the arrangement that no one treatise is independent of the others; an elaborate series of cross-references will give the finished work an organic unity that will add enormously to its usefulness. Lord Halsbury, who is editor-in-chief, is assisted by a large number of distinguished lawyers, including not a few High Court judges. In the present volume, which contains eleven treatises, Admiralty is dealt with by Sir Gainsford Bruce, Agriculture by Judge Austin, Arbitration by Mr. Justice Bray, and Banking by Sir John Paget, K.C. All these contributions are excellent examples of concise and lucid writing, though whether they are full enough to warrant the description of the work as "a complete statement of the whole law of England" the practising lawyer may sometimes be inclined to doubt. A clear, carefully considered, and well-arranged statement of the legal principles which have been established by custom, the Legislature, and the judges cannot fail,

however, to be of great service to all persons interested in the administration and improvement of the law. The work, if the subsequent volumes are as satisfactory as the first, will constitute a legal library of no mean order, in which the future code-maker will find his material ready to his hand.

Criminal Appeal and Evidence. By N. W. Sibley. (Fisher Unwin.)—This book, to the extent to which it constitutes a plea for the right of appeal in criminal cases, is belated, since it was published after the Act establishing the Court of Appeal had been passed. There is, however, much in it that is of permanent interest. Mr. Sibley has collected, in addition to the principal trials which have admittedly resulted in a miscarriage of justice, including those of Barber, Galley, and Beck, the most remarkable cases of circumstantial evidence tried in the criminal courts, including the mysterious case of Elizabeth Canning, on which Fielding wrote trenchantly. The author's comments on the evidence are acute and judicial, but his manner of narrating these cases from real life is wanting in literary skill. He has a disagreeable habit, not wholly unlike Mrs. Nickleby's, of breaking off in the middle of one story to tell another. But the book, notwithstanding its defects, among which an inadequate index may be numbered, has a distinct value for everybody who is concerned with the working of the criminal law.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Queen Victoria as I knew Her. By Sir Theodore Martin. (Blackwood & Sons.)—This little book deals chiefly with Sir Theodore Martin's authorship of the 'Life of the Prince Consort.' He was recommended for that task, it appears, by Sir Arthur Helps, who, we learn incidentally, endeavoured to infuse style into Queen Victoria's 'Leaves from a Journal.' The progress of the negotiations and the biography is minutely chronicled, as well as some rather small beer of the mutual relationship between the sovereign and her subject. The Queen's letters, though interesting in their way, are not of much value as a revelation of character. She appears ingenuously delighted with the success of her 'Leaves from a Journal,' and a good deal pained by journalistic criticisms on her seclusion. It was a pity, perhaps, that she did not profit by advice of the sort until towards the end of her reign. Sir Theodore tells us something about her tastes, which in literature were emphatically "wholesome," and in music stopped at melody. The following piece of self-examination is all to her credit, even if the political historian has cause to regret its result:—

"The Queen's own letters between 1837 and 1840 are not pleasing, and are, indeed, rather painful to herself. It was the least sensible and satisfactory time in her whole life, and she must therefore destroy a great many. That life of constant amusement, flattery, excitement, and mere politics had a bad effect (as it must have upon any one) on her naturally simple and serious nature. But all changed in 1840 [with her marriage]."

An outburst against the claims of female suffrage comes inconsistently from a ruler who used her political powers with moderation and sagacity, but throughout her letters the Queen is distinctly a woman of her generation. She wished her own biography to be written in her lifetime, and Sir Theodore, who approved of the idea, discreetly

states that at least one writer of distinction was asked to undertake the task. But the failure of the project cannot be a subject for regret, since such a work must have been partial and incomplete. At the close of his labours Sir Theodore received this Corinthian compliment:—

"You have completed a great work. You have rescued from the frigid panegyric of mere courtiers, and placed in the proud consciousness of a nation, the life of the most perfect and the most interesting character in our history since Sir Philip Sydney."

One pen alone could have perpetrated the phrase, and that pen was, of course, Disraeli's.

A Family Chronicle. Derived from Notes and Letters selected by Barbarina, the Hon. Lady Grey. Edited by Gertrude Lyster. (John Murray.)—This pleasant volume is chiefly concerned with a lady who, first as Mrs. Wilmot and then as Lady Dacre, was of some note in her day. She was a capable translator from Italian, a writer of fluent poetry and drama, a tasteful modeller in wax, and a fine horsewoman. The late Lady Grey's recollections of her "granny" assume an agreeably artless form, and if they do not altogether escape triviality, they present on the whole an acceptable picture of family and social life during the Regency and onwards. Readers of Dr. Smiles's book 'A Publisher and his Friends' will remember that Lady Dacre was exceedingly kind to Ugo Foscolo, and recourse to that work would have amplified Lady Grey's rather meagre allusion to her relations with that wayward genius. She also kept up a vigorous correspondence with Fanny Kemble, Joanna Baillie, and Mary Russell Mitford, the last of whom sent an interesting account of the girlhood of Mrs. Browning; otherwise their letters do not add much to what we already know about them. We are disappointed with the communications from Sydney Smith's brother, Robert or "Bobus" Smith. His contemporaries thought so highly of him that any light on his character would be welcome, but to Lady Dacre he was content to discourse with well-bred ease on his garden and his gout. Sydney Smith's letters, too, must be described as of little moment.

The most remarkable of the subsequent generations of the family seems to have been Miss Gertrude Sullivan, Lady Grey's sister, who died of consumption at the age of nineteen. Her journal reveals high intelligence eagerly devoted to acquiring knowledge, and a breadth of outlook rather unusual in a young girl of the "forties." Miss Sullivan also tells the best story in the book, to the effect that Lord Radnor, wishing to get rid of Lady Holland, instituted prayers on a Sunday evening. She heard the Lord's Prayer, and then said to her host: "I like that very much, that last prayer you read, I approve of it; it is a very nice one—pray whose is it?" Lady Morley was responsible for the story, and it is to be feared that she invented it. As Fanny Kemble's 'Reminiscences' show, she did not love Lady Holland.

Memoirs of Edward Vaughan Kenealy, LL.D. By his Daughter Arabella Kenealy. (John Long.)—This is a pathetic record, mainly autobiographical, of an able but unbalanced intellect. Miss Kenealy has constructed a sufficiently connected life of her father out of somewhat miscellaneous materials, and though she writes in a spirit of strong partisanship, the daughter of such an unfortunate man could not, perhaps, write otherwise. But for the most part Kenealy is left to speak for himself. The

earlier chapters present a diffuse, yet attractive picture of a childhood spent in the south of Ireland, among relations who were firm believers in banshees and the power of spells. The boy once rose at midnight to invoke a spirit, with all the cabalistic forms prescribed by necromancers; and though no spirit appeared, his faith remained unshaken. Steeped in romance, he wandered a solitary over the mountains, and unluckily his education was not such as to correct his mystical tendencies. His mild father sent him to school after school, and in two instances he fell into the hands of savages. One of them, a brute called Casey, flogged him into a mental illness which may be the explanation of much subsequent eccentricity. Several Byronic affairs of the heart were experienced before he reached Trinity College, Dublin. There he scorned "honours," read omnivorously, and made but one friend.

Having arrived in London, Kenealy formed some interesting acquaintances in the literary world. We find him breakfasting with Lord Houghton, meeting Bulwer Lytton, "a crapulous fossil," and discussing the Byron memoirs with the venerable Lord Broughton, better known as John Cam Hobhouse. Lord Broughton told him that they could not be published, because they were "the story of a man whose soul was in Hell when he wrote it." The verdict of others (Lord John Russell for one) was that they contained little of importance.

Kenealy's politics were decidedly eclectic, and his candidatures for Parliament defied party considerations. At one time he became engaged in the "Young Ireland" movement, and had to resign the presidency of the Davis Club after his resolution deprecating resort to pikes and swords had been defeated by an amendment to the effect that its consideration should be postponed until the Day of Judgment. But Disraeli seems to have set store by his opinions, and tried to get him the Chief Justiceship of Madras. The account of this negotiation, as related by Miss Kenealy, is a good deal at fault in the matter of dates. Lyndhurst did not "retire from the Lord Chancellorship" in 1861, but in 1846; nor did he die in the former year, but in 1863. However, Disraeli kept up a correspondence with Kenealy extending over several years, and we get a singular revelation of him as he appeared at a private interview:—

"There is no repose, no quiet, no statue-like imperturbability, such as he exhibits in the House, and did to a certain extent possess when last I saw him. His abstraction in the House is evidently studied, for his brain is at work, and terribly in earnest in its work, while to the spectator he seems granite. In this he differs very much from myself, who in the midst of action am a mountain of ice, both in appearance and in absolute reality."

Disraeli was enlisting recruits for *The Press*, but Kenealy's connexion with that journal was brief. The editor insulted him by the offer of a salary, and insisted on retaining editorial control over his contributions!

A strange, very strange, man was Kenealy. While he was making a reputation at the Bar, his heart was at the British Museum, where he studied voraciously for those books of mystical exegesis, 'The Book of Fo,' 'The Introduction to the Apocalypse,' and others, which but few read when they appeared. Yet he was fully alive to the comedy of his profession, and we get racy stories of Lord Campbell, Baron Huddleston and Ballantine, some of which, however, are already familiar.

We prefer to say nothing of Kenealy's association with the Claimant in the Tichborne case, with its unfortunate results.

Indian Folk Tales, by E. M. Gordon (Elliot Stock), is the result of sixteen years' acquaintance with the Mungeli Tseli, the western portion of the Bilaspore district of the Central Provinces of India, and, as we learn from the Preface, is sent forth with a threefold object: (a) to add to the data of the anthropologist; (b) to help Government officials to a better understanding of the people and their ways; (c) to enable those who, like the author, are engaged in missionary work, to become better acquainted with the already existing native beliefs. Its contents include notes on the various castes in the villages, with their trades and peculiarities, on their festivals and objects of worship, their birth, marriage, and funeral customs, their agricultural theories, and their treatment of disease. There are also chapters on their folk-lore and proverbs, their snake-lore, and some of their typical superstitions and practices. The book ends with an account of the progress of Christianity in the district.

While we applaud its purpose and the spirit of intelligent sympathy in which it is written, we cannot say that, taken as a whole, we are greatly impressed by it. As they appear in these pages, the men of Bilaspore are somewhat disappointing. Neither their customs nor their legends show much of the naïveté and exuberance of fancy which we are in the habit of associating with Hindustan. The cow Bahura is a delightful exception. She keeps her vow to the tiger, and the chariots of the gods descend from heaven to take up her and her calf. But she refuses to go, and says: "First let this tiger be taken up to heaven; then I wish my keeper, the herdsman, to be taken; then I wish the king of my country to go, and all his subjects; last of all I will go myself." The gods were so overcome with the unselfishness of the cow that they gave orders that the whole country should immediately ascend to the heavens with the faithful Bahura.

Apart from this and a few other instances the work does not strike us as calculated to hold the attention of the ordinary reader. On the other hand, we do not doubt that prospective officials or missionaries will find the information in it of great value. That it will be equally useful to anthropologists is not so certain. We are inclined to think that, the size of the volume being what it is, the ground covered is too wide and the treatment not minute enough to answer the purposes of scientific research. We say this with no unfriendly intention, but rather in the hope that the author may be led to produce at some future date an exhaustive work on some one branch of Indian folk-lore.

Memoirs and Vagaries. By Axel Munthe. (Murray.)—The articles comprised under the above title have been collected from two former publications by Dr. Munthe, and are here reprinted with some alterations. They deal chiefly with incidents in the life of a medical man working amongst the poorest classes of the Italian population of Paris, and in Naples. The misery and destitution of these people, and their patience in misfortune and sickness, may cause the more happily endowed of the inhabitants of a modern city to realize that they have some other duty towards them than simply "to pass by on the other side." Even though it is difficult to raise such nomads in the scale of humanity, their lives might be infinitely brightened by the exhibition of a little of that bond of sympathy which runs through these stories like a golden thread. Perhaps others—like the mayor and the young lady whom the author cites

—may be prompted by the simple pathos of his tales to extend a hand of compassionate assistance.

Dr. Munthe is least successful where he attempts to be facetious. He must have been peculiarly unfortunate in his experience of the Teutonic tourist: the incident related happened many years ago, and is scarcely worth reproducing at the present time.

It would have been interesting to be informed of the nature of the remedy which at first promised so well, but ultimately failed, in the treatment of cholera cases. Among the fifteen sketches, those entitled 'For Those who Love Music,' 'Monsieur Alfredo,' 'When Tappio was Lost,' and 'La Madonna del buon Cammino' are perhaps the best.

The History of Twenty-Five Years, 1856-1880. By Sir Spencer Walpole. Vols. III. and IV. (Longmans & Co.)—In a melancholy and premonitory passage the late Sir Spencer Walpole's survey of twenty-five full years concludes with the intimation that even if the time had come to tell the history of the country for the quarter of a century that followed 1880, the historian had neither the heart nor the strength to tell it. Even so, a chapter on the annexation of the Transvaal, the Zulu War, and the campaigns in Afghanistan during the years 1878-81 remains unwritten, and—a more serious loss still—a projected review of the condition of the working classes was never executed. Sir Spencer Walpole excelled in such summaries through his mastery over figures and clear exposition of fact. Still, Sir Alfred Lyall, who has seen these two volumes through the press, can fairly claim that his friend left behind him a work virtually complete. No outward decline in vigour is discoverable, however much the historian may have felt his energies flag within him. The row of volumes of Sir Spencer Walpole's 'History,' covering the whole period from 1815 to 1880, cannot fail to win recognition as a singularly even and sustained achievement in fair-minded research.

The chief defect to be discerned in this last instalment, which begins with the prorogation at the close of the session of 1870, inevitably arises out of Sir Spencer Walpole's method. He was above all things a conscientious historian, who scorned to glance at periods of minor importance with the contemptuous indifference of Gibbon or Carlyle. Consequently, as he neared the end of his labours, arrears of narrative accumulated with which he felt bound to deal. The result is a prodigious amount of harking-back before events are brought into touch with the times in which they occur. The account of the Treaty of Washington and the Geneva Award is prefaced by a sketch of our relations with the United States from Earl Russell's tenure of the Foreign Office; the Eastern crisis of Beaconsfield's day is considered to demand, by way of introduction, a study of the Turkish Empire from the close of the Crimean War. These long flights must make the ordinary reader feel rather confused, especially as there are but few dates to help him in taking his bearings. On the other hand, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares is abruptly introduced, though the financial embarrassment of the Khedive Ismail took some years in coming to a head. A domestic matter, too, which posterity may hold to be of more importance than the acquisition of Cyprus, namely, the winning of Epping Forest and the Thames Embankment for the people, gets relegated to a prolonged foot-note.

The events covered by these two volumes

are so recent that most of them still remain matters of acute controversy. The Alabama affair—to give a formidable international crisis its most convenient name—is no longer regarded by any open-minded person as having produced a base surrender on the part of the Gladstone Government; but opinions will continue to be fiercely divided as to the wisdom of the dispatch of the Indian troops to Malta and the insistence on the revision of the Treaty of San Stefano at Berlin. Sir Spencer Walpole held the views of a strong Liberal, accepting with gratitude Gladstone's pamphlets and Midlothian speeches. They are in every way entitled to respect, yet there are occasions when the humanitarian gets the better of the historian. We miss, for instance, any reference to the passage in Northcote's biography in which it is shown that Disraeli's flippancies at the expense of the Bulgarian insurgents were an inadvertence, and that he was annoyed when his followers tittered. Nor can we understand why the Porte, having conquered the Servians, is accused of having displayed "arrogance" when it laid down terms on which peace would be granted. Such, after all, is the custom in warfare. A more serious defect in the chapters dealing with the Eastern crises is the neglect of the German authorities and the reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus—important on one or two points, even if his claim to have brought Schouvaloff and Salisbury together cannot be accepted.

Sir Spencer Walpole displays all his old skill in explaining the proposals of a Budget or the provisions of a Bill. The finance of Lowe and Gladstone receives full justice; and so, for that matter, does Northcote's, though something should have been said of the Friendly Societies Act, which stands to the credit of the Beaconsfield administration. A careful survey of ritual and religion from the middle of the nineteenth century lies open to the charges of incompleteness, and, to some extent, of bias: of incompleteness because it ignores Nonconformity; and of bias, because too much stress is laid upon the extravagance of the Ritualistic clergy, and too little on their unselfish labours among the poor. "In the middle of the nineteenth century," we read further, "the presence from time to time of the clergyman at the squire's dinner-table was the rule; at the end of it, the exception." The latter part of this statement we consider far too sweeping. In many instances county families have been obliged to dispose of their properties, dinner-tables and all, to *nouveaux riches*, who possibly consider parsons beneath social recognition. Where the old conditions obtain, the old friendship prevails. But nothing is so difficult as to condense into a sentence the various and subtle phenomena which make up the relationship between a man and his neighbour. If we take exception to some of the assertions of this lamented historian, we are not the less sensible that the bulk of his work has enduring value.

Rollin Stone, by Ernest R. Suffling (Greening & Co), is an entertaining hotch-potch of adventures something after the manner of W. H. G. Kingston: shipwrecks, whales, mutinies, pigtailed, crimps, a hundred years ago; then life on a plantation in America, with slave-drivers and beautiful octoroons; and a long idyll to end with in the South Seas, with stage properties sometimes a little worn by use, as the giant cuttle-fish which attacks the boat, and the burning-glass and compass which win the hero a reputation for magic. But the whole is breezy and entertaining. The author has a practical mind, and enters with gusto into little details and dodges for doing

things—a virtue sure to recommend him to boys.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS send us a first instalment of Jane Austen's novels, *Sense and Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice*, each book occupying two volumes. It is a comely and well-printed edition which should be a success. The illustrator, Mr. A. W. Mills, treats us to rather crude colours, and some details of dress seem insufficiently studied. He avoids the perhaps exaggerated daintiness of some previous artists, but his figures do not lack vigour and a sense of character. We are pleased with his Mr. Collins, and expect him to produce an excellent Miss Bates.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

THE death was announced from Atlanta, Georgia, on Saturday last of Joel Chandler Harris, known all over the world for his stories of Uncle Remus. Mr. Harris was born on December 8th, 1848, at Eatonton in Georgia. He began his career as an apprentice to the printing trade, became a journalist, and in 1876 editor of *The Atlanta Constitution*, a post from which he retired after twenty-five years of service, taking up the editing of the *Uncle Remus Magazine*. It was to *The Atlanta Constitution* that Mr. Harris contributed the first of his dialect stories. 'Uncle Remus: his Songs and his Sayings,' 'Nights with Uncle Remus,' and 'Uncle Remus and his Friends' were faithful records of the negroes of the Southern States, written in the real dialect of the plantations, making no pretence either to be forced fun associated with English "nigger songs," or to the scientific labours of the folk-lore specialist, though some of the tales were undoubtedly of value from that point of view. Mr. Harris wrote a number of other stories, especially concerning Georgia, but he did not repeat the success of his work in the field which made him famous.

Mr. Harris must rank among the few writers of importance whom the South, as yet undeveloped in literature, has produced. He was, as Mark Twain has recorded, of a singularly shy and retiring disposition. The "Uncle Remus" stories, admirable for their sly humour, are no less remarkable for their sincerity and simplicity. Their author, like Mr. G. W. Cable in the study of the Creole, acquired a thorough mastery of his subject, and gave the world a delightful form of humour.

THE CHELSEA PAGEANT.

WHILST in no sense equal to the greater pageants of last year, and a long way behind Mr. Benson's briskly acted and admirably staged pageant at Winchester, the show at Chelsea had various attractive features. The Old Ranelagh Gardens of the Royal Hospital are not at all well suited for providing a vantage ground for any kind of spectacular display. There is much shade with a variety of leafy groves, but apparently no open space of any size could be found. It would have been cruel to destroy for a week's amusement, but it would have been a great advantage to spectators and actors alike had the two large hawthorns and the two weeping ashes, which formed a quadrilateral in the immediate foreground of the great stand, been cut down. As it was, the actors in the spectacular and more crowded scenes were too close to the audience to produce good effects. If we are to have opening scenes of wild Britons, mystic Druids, and conquering

Romans, with the inevitable war-chariot, which seem to be the necessary first ingredients of a modern pageant, no matter where the scene is laid, far more room is required for strenuous action and tumultuous entries than was possible at Chelsea. It would have been much better had the first episode been omitted, and the quieter incidents of the Synod of Chelsea in 726 formed the opening scene.

A departure from the custom of Mr. Parker's and other pageants was the omission at Chelsea of a full narrative chorus, replaced by two figures, supposed to represent the Thames and the Tide, who came on and declaimed verses intended to connect the gaps between the episodes. These two had fine voices, but their continual re-appearance became monotonous, and no one seemed to be particularly interested in what they said. Much credit is due to the British Symphony Orchestra and various local instrumentalists for the way they rendered the special music of Mr. Ernest Bucalossi; but the Pageant lost some of its effect from the ordinary twentieth-century costume of both singers and instrumentalists, especially as they occupied a conspicuous place on a large stand.

The general arrangements and the nearness of the actors to the audience were favourable to some of the less elaborate scenes. This was particularly the case with the fourth episode, which represented Sir Thomas More at Chelsea in 1527, walking in his garden with Erasmus, where they were joined eventually by Henry VIII. The presentments of More and Erasmus were singularly faithful and good, but the same cannot be said of the King. Most of the conversations in both parts of this episode must have been easily audible to the large audience.

As for the pageant proper, the best feature, arranged by Mr. Ambrose Lee, York Herald of Arms, was the funeral of Queen Anne of Cleves, from Chelsea Manor House, in 1557. The children's Masque of Spenser's 'Faerie Queen' in the seventh episode was in many respects graceful and charming, and most effective in costume. The founding of Chelsea Hospital by Charles II. in 1681 was also striking, but the presentment of "the Merry Monarch" was not nearly so good as at Winchester. The last two episodes—both of the eighteenth century—somewhat dragged.

This Pageant also suffered from its proximity to the busy world, the noises of railway trains, trams, motors, &c., proving somewhat distracting.

"THE NEW LEARNING."

West View, Pinner, July 4, 1908.

In an article on the Winchester Pageant in to-day's issue of *The Athenæum* a speech put into the mouth of Bishop Foxe is in some sense truly, in another sense quite wrongly criticized. The Bishop is supposed to anticipate the fall of monasticism—or perhaps (for I have not read the book) is commenting on the actual suppression in his time of a number of small monasteries by Wolsey to endow colleges; and he is made to say:—

Well, let them go;
Let the New Learning take the Ancient Faith.

I quite agree with your contributor that "Foxe could hardly have thus expressed himself." But I no less disagree with the reason by which he justifies his remark, viz., that "the New Learning" had been introduced at Canterbury, even in the third quarter of the fifteenth century, and that this "New Learning" was "not, as is

often wrongly supposed, synonymous with the germ of Reformation views."

It is really the despair of history when you cannot use words in their true historical sense without being told that you are wrong, because the words are taken to mean something else nowadays, and that the modern meaning is the correct one! I cannot tell who was the first modern who applied the name "the New Learning" to the revival of classical studies in the fifteenth century: Green's 'Short History,' I fear, has done more to familiarize this use of the expression than any other book. But, however legitimate the name might be as a more modern invention, it was certainly a most unfortunate thing to label Humanism with a name used in the sixteenth century to denote a totally different movement, with which Humanism had no very intimate or even necessary connexion. "The New Learning," which Cranmer tried his best to advance, and which many of his prebendaries at Canterbury strongly opposed, was nothing else than the appeal to the Bible to the exclusion of old Church authority, and the use of the Ten Commandments, Articles of Faith, and the Paternoster in English instead of in Latin. It was a term first used, as it would appear, in irony, but afterwards accepted easily by a school of Churchmen who could hardly find any more honourable designation. To say that their teaching did not contain "the germ of Reformation views" is to deny what cannot be questioned.

I have discussed this subject more fully in a book which will now soon be published. But I am anxious meanwhile to prevent more writers confirming a very prevalent mistake.

JAMES GAIRDNER.

'THE SHAKESPEARE PROBLEM RESTATED.'

House of Commons, July 6, 1908.

WHEN I was minded to have a tilt against the received Stratfordian faith I knew full well that I should probably fare as badly at the hands of the orthodox critics as did Tom Paine when he published 'The Age of Reason.' I am doubly grateful, therefore, for the entirely courteous tone of your notice of my book 'The Shakespeare Problem Restated.' In common fairness, however, I feel sure you will allow me to point out that your reviewer has (unintentionally of course) assailed me with some unmerited criticism.

1. The first point is very unimportant, but it leads up to the second. I am taken to task for "incorrectly" speaking of the "Free School at Stratford, instead of the "Grammar School." The first writer who tells us anything about Shakspeare having been to school at all is Nicholas Rowe, who, writing nearly 100 years after Shakspeare's death, says, with reference to John Shakspeare's bringing up of his son William, "he had bred him, 'tis true, for some time at a Free-school." I think I am quite justified in following Rowe; but, as a fact, the first time I mention the school (at p. 11) I say, "there was a Free Grammar School at Stratford"; and I write at some length concerning the Grammar Schools of the time, citing, among other authorities, my friend Mr. Arthur Leach on 'English Schools at the Reformation.' There is, therefore, no room for misunderstanding.

2. Your reviewer quotes the following words from my book apart from their context: "And yet there is no record or tradition of all this prodigious industry!" He proceeds to refer to Webster's remark on "the right happy and copious industry

of Master Shakspeare." The words I wrote are (p. 96): "The amount of reading which the lad Shakspeare must have done, and assimilated, during his brief sojourn at the Free School, is positively amazing. There would really seem to be no limit to it. And yet, alas, there is no record or tradition of all this prodigious industry." That statement is absolutely true. There is not a scintilla of record or tradition as to Shakspeare's doings of any kind, at the Free School. As for the citation, let me point out, in the first place, that it is incorrectly quoted. Webster in his dedication prefixed to 'The White Divel' (1612) says he has ever cherished a good opinion of other men's worthy labours. He refers to the works of Chapman, Johnson, Beaumont, and Fletcher; and then there comes the passage in question: "And lastly... the right happy and copious industry of M. Shakspeare [not "Shakespeare"], M. Decker, & M. Heywood, wishing what I write may be read by their light... non norunt, Hæc monumenta mori." Obviously Webster is alluding to the copious works of these various authors, just as we might now talk of the copious industry of Charles Dickens and George Eliot. I should be the last to deny "the happy and copious industry of M. Shakspeare!"

3. I quoted Spedding to the effect that Shakspeare never called himself "Shakespeare" "in any known case." Your reviewer says: "Mr. Greenwood tries... to prove that the 'man' and the 'writer' each spelt the name in a different way, and he thinks he proves it by a reference to the name in the Court Revels of 1604." On the contrary, I say (p. 32) of the "Court Revels" that "these documents appear to be undoubted forgeries." I place no reliance upon them at all. Your reviewer goes on to say that, at any rate, "the poet spelt his name 'Shakespeare' when he published 'the first heir of his invention'"; but this merely assumes the point at issue, viz., the identity of "the poet" and the player. I do not say, as has been absurdly attributed to me, that there were "two Shakespeares." I say that "Shake-speare" made a very good *nom de plume*. That is the only reason why I lay stress on the difference in the spelling of the two names.

4. Your reviewer writes: "Only the unpleasant scraps of tradition are produced; all the scandal concerning Sir Thomas Lucy (though that is easy to disprove)..." I go out of my way to show at very considerable length, by a consideration of the law with regard to deer, &c., that the poaching story is, in all probability, nothing but a myth; and I cite the learned Mrs. Stopes to the same effect (p. 30n.). I fear your reviewer cannot have done me the honour to read the last eight pages of my first chapter.

5. "He eagerly accepts Aubrey's statement that the poet was a butcher's son." Not at all. I do not believe "the poet" was a butcher's son. All I do is to show that most of the "orthodox" Shakespeareans accept Aubrey's story. I state (p. 105n. and p. 207) my own opinion that Aubrey is an untrustworthy witness.

G. G. GREENWOOD.

* * 1. It is true that other writers have used the term "Free School of Stratford," but they were not using the phrase in an argumentative sense, as Mr. Greenwood does. It is also true that Mr. Greenwood once calls it the "Free Grammar School." But when he settles down to work (p. 20) he uses the term "Free School," and we pointed out that arguments cannot be based on

ambiguous words and phrases, and that there was no suggestion of poverty in attending that free school, as it was only "free to sons of burgesses," and consequently implied some social position. Mr. Greenwood elsewhere calls the Stratford poet "the letterless peasant-lad," and we consider ourselves justified in pointing out the danger of using words without clear connotation.

2. It is also true that Mr. Greenwood's sentence relates to Shakspeare's work at the school in the first instance when he goes on to say there is "no record of industry." But he knows there are no school records at all, and as he is arguing forward to the amount of learning shown in the works, and seeing there was the whole period between 1572 and 1592 in which to acquire that learning, we thought ourselves justified in calling Mr. Greenwood's attention to one record of his "industry," which, if "the boy is father of the man," might have some weight with the jury he is trying to move. We were aware that other names were associated by Webster with the dramatist; but they were irrelevant to the question in hand, and we did not refer to them, though we might have done so if we had thought it necessary to clinch the fact that the phrase evidently referred to the player.

3. We acknowledged that the signatures seemed to be "Shakspeare," and we know that Mr. Greenwood throws doubt on the 1604 account of the Revels. But he does try to prove that the "man and the writer spelt his name in a different way." Further on he states, "It is a remarkable fact that Shakespeare's name does not appear in any form in the accounts of the revels," and we gave him an example in which it did appear, when it was spelt "Shakespere," as applied to the player, by one who knew, referring to the same year in which 'Lucrece' had been published.

4. We adhere to our opinion that only the unpleasant scraps of tradition are referred to. That Mr. Greenwood throws some doubt on the tradition concerning Sir Thomas Lucy is true, but he mentions it, as well as other unpleasant ones.

5. Mr. Greenwood certainly states that Aubrey is inaccurate, but he also adds (p. 208), "Still, he has some interesting notes on Shakspeare," and he goes on to repeat, "His father was a butcher." The difficulty in dealing with Mr. Greenwood is that he is always trying "to kill two birds with one stone." He uses words in a different sense from what we do, as when he says, "I do not believe 'the poet' was a butcher's son." When we use the term "the poet," we refer to the man who was born and died in Stratford.

HERBERT SPENCER AND MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

Hawkhurst.

THE writer of your interesting review of Mr. Spencer's 'Life' (July 4) somewhat misunderstands the points in our controversy of 1885, and he has done me less than justice. It was not a case of "letters" at all, but of a series of long essays, of which I had published three, filling nearly eighty pages. Mr. Spencer did more than "consent to the republication"; for he sent over to his American colleague and agent the entire series, with full notes and refutations of his own (see the 'Life,' p. 260). Mr. Spencer was certainly "responsible," as he admitted by letter; indeed, the volume from beginning to end was his own arrangement. I made no "acrimonious insinuation"; nor did I "rush into print," except

as a last resort. Permit me to remind your readers of the simple facts.

In 1884 Mr. Spencer and I engaged in a series of controversial essays on the Unknowable and problems of Religion in alternate articles in *The Nineteenth Century*. In January, 1885, Mr. Spencer arranged with Prof. Youmans of New York for a volume (pp. 218) to contain the joint series of essays, each of us having written three; and with copies of the essays he sent over refutations and tart criticisms of his own to be appended as "notes" to my articles. Of these satirical comments there were no fewer than twenty-four. This republication was made without my knowledge, or that of Mr. James Knowles, the editor and proprietor of the review in which the essays had originally appeared.

On receiving a copy of this strange book, I wrote privately to Mr. Spencer to ask him if he had arranged it or adopted it. As he admitted his responsibility, without apology or withdrawal, I wrote to *The Times* to call attention to such an extraordinary breach of copyright, of courtesy, and of fairness. Mr. Knowles was as much surprised and as indignant as I was; and he quite supported me in my protest. In order to force on Mr. Spencer's attention the dilemma in which his blunder had placed him, I asked what was proposed to be done with the profits of a book of which I was made unconsciously the part author, but which was in fact a bitter and unfair attack on me behind my back. For the volume contained, out of an English paper forwarded by Mr. Spencer, a burlesque account of "the little Bethel of the Comteists," referring to a person and a place with which I had no more to do than with Mrs. Eddy and the "Temple of Christian Science."

It is absurd to call this perfectly legitimate question of mine "an insinuation" or "an insult." It forced him to see into what an inextricable puzzle he had thoughtlessly plunged. Mr. Spencer soon admitted that "the thing has been a series of blunders from the beginning." He tried to suppress the book, which he failed to effect, and it continued to sell. He sent me a cheque, which I declined to accept. I have since re-published my own essays, to every word of which I still adhere. And I do not see that my part in the affair was anything but reasonable and temperate. Mr. Spencer amply admitted the gross mistake into which a controversial habit had led him. And we soon resumed our terms of cordial and mutually respectful friendliness.

FREDERIC HARRISON.

SYDNEY DOBELL.

21, Queen's Crescent, N.W.

In the note which you were recently good enough to publish respecting my intention of writing a new memoir of Sydney Dobell I stated that the 'Life' of him, which was published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. in 1878, is now out of print. Those gentlemen have informed me that this is not the case, and that the book may still be obtained from them. I hope, therefore, that you will allow me to correct my mistake, and to express my regret for having made it.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS: EARLY PAMPHLET.

57, Vicarage Road, Leyton.

It is perhaps of interest at the present moment that I have unearthed a hitherto undescribed pamphlet on the Suffragette question, viz., "Woman not inferior to

Man; or, a Vindication of the Right of the Fair Sex to a Perfect Equality to Men. By Sophia, a Person of Quality," 8vo, published by J. Dawkins, 1739. As this is 53 years before Mrs. Wollstonecraft Godwin's 'Vindication of the Rights of Women,' hitherto considered the first book on the subject, I am thinking of republishing the pamphlet, but am wondering if any of your readers have ever seen a contemporary reply to it. I am also seeking to find out who "Sophia, a Person of Quality," was. Needless to say, Halkett and Laing do not mention the publication.

I should be grateful for any information on the two above-mentioned facts.

A. SEDGWICK.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS' MSS.

A NEW volume (N.S. IV.) of the Report upon the Records and Papers of the House of Lords has recently appeared, and this continues the Calendar (originally begun under the direction of the Historical Manuscripts Commission) from the year 1699 to 1702. There is also an Appendix containing the Journal of the House under the Protectorate, which is printed here for the first time from the original MS. in the collection of the late Sir Richard Tangye.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the importance of these documents as supplementing the collections of State Papers and Departmental Records preserved in the Record Office is fully maintained during this eventful period of our constitutional history.

This point is not brought out in the excellent Introduction prefixed to the Report by two officers of the House of Lords, who have dealt with the several constitutional cases during this period rather than with the relationship of the various State Papers deposited here to the sources in official custody. Thus we might find here many State Papers relating to the American colonies, to trade, revenue, and to naval and military matters, which would doubtless supply gaps in the official series or which might in turn be supplemented from that source. Amongst these miscellaneous deposits there are even the texts of famous treaties, and these are printed *in extenso*, without any notice of the related versions amongst the Foreign Office archives or in published works of reference.

Some interesting papers relating to the Darien scheme will be found in this Report, which, however, makes no reference to the recent important researches of Dr. Hiram Bingham upon the subject. On the whole, it must be a matter for regret that State Papers which were absorbed by the far-reaching jurisdiction of the House of Lords in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and which do not form part of its actual Records, have continued till the present time virtually inaccessible to ordinary students, who have free access to similar papers in public collections.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Benson (R. H.), *Saint Thomas of Canterbury*, 2/. In the St. Nicholas Series.
- Kelly (H.), *An Idea in the Working*, 1/ net. An account of the Society of the Sacred Mission, Kelham, its history and aims.
- Mission Preaching for a Year, Part IV., 2/6 net. A series of 50 original Mission Sermons, edited by the Rev. W. H. Hunt.
- New Book of Old Prayers, compiled from 'Catholic Hours' by E. M. R. V., 1/ net. With Preface by Viscount Halifax.
- Wilkinson (S. H.), *The Life of John Wilkinson, the Jewish Missionary*, 6/. With 9 illustrations.

Zweiner (S. M.) and Brown (A. J.), *The Nearer and Farther East*, 1/3 net. Outline studies of Moslem lands, and Siam, Burma, and Korea, issued by the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Hart-Davis (H. Vaughan) and Holme (Strachan), *History of Wardley Hall, Lancashire, and its Owners in Bygone Days*, 3/6 net. A handsome monograph, with photographs of drawings by H. Vaughan Hart-Davis, and other illustrations.

Lethaby (W. R.), *Greek Buildings represented by Fragments in the British Museum: III. The Parthenon and its Sculptures*, 3/6 net.

Rawnsley (Mrs. Willingham), *Country Sketches for City Dwellers*, 7/6 net. With 16 coloured illustrations.

Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, July, 2/6. Edited by the Rev. Dr. Cox.

Sparrow (W. Shaw), *Old England, her Story mirrored in her Scenes*, 24/ net. With 80 illustrations by James Orrock.

Stokes (H.), *The Art Treasures of London*, 3/6 net. A chronological guide to the schools of painting as represented in the Public Galleries of London, the collections at Dulwich and Hampton Court, &c., with 50 illustrations and plans of galleries.

Telephone Quarterly, No. II, 1/6 yearly.

Poetry and Drama.

Cochrane (A.), *The Sweeper of the Leaves, and other Poems*, 2/6 net. A collection of poems, reprinted from various magazines.

Compton-Rickett (L. A.), *Philomela, a Lyrical Drama in Five Acts, and Poems*, 3/6 net.

Coventry (R. G. T.), *New Poems*, 5/ net. Three of these poems are reprinted.

Hawkes (H. W.), *The Heretic*, 1d. A poem dealing with religious problems from a Unitarian point of view.

Hewetson (G. B.), *The Mountains, and other Poems*, 3/6. Some of the short poems have appeared in various magazines.

Murdoch (K. A.), *Cedmon's Angel, and other Poems*, 1/ net.

In the Vigo Cabinet Series.

Potter (Canon R.), *Poems*, 2/6. Also contains a few translations.

Rhys (E.), *The Masque of the Grail*, 1/ net. First produced at the Court Theatre.

Wood (W. de B.), *"Book of the Words" of the Pevensy Pageant*, which includes nine Episodes, 6d.

Bibliography.

Cambridge University Library Syndicate, *Report for the Year ending December 31, 1907*. Reprinted from *The University Reporter*.

Hermansson (H.), *Bibliography of the Icelandic Sagas and Minor Tales*, 1 dol. Vol. I. of Icelandic, an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library, edited by G. W. Harris.

Reader's Index, July and August, 1d. Devoted to works on photography in the Croydon Public Libraries.

Philosophy.

Burnet (J.), *Early Greek Philosophy*, 12/6 net. New Edition, carefully revised.

Plato's Republic, 2/6 net. Translated by A. D. Lindsay. New Edition, with revised text and enlarged Introduction.

History and Biography.

Hertslet (G. E. P.) and Parkes (E.), *Treaties, &c., between Great Britain and China, and between China and Foreign Powers*, 2 vols., 35/. Also deals with Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, Acts of Parliament, Decrees, &c., affecting British interests in China, in force on January 1st, 1908. New Edition.

Jones (H. Stuart), *The Roman Empire, B.C. 29-A.D. 476*, 5/. New Edition, in a binding specially intended for libraries.

Launspach (C. W. L.), *State and Family in Early Rome*, 7/6 net.

Library of Memoirs: Du Barry, Enchantress, Memoirs of the Favourite of Louis XV., by Grace Dalrymple; Elliott's in the Shadow of the Guillotine, both edited by Helen K. Hayes, 1/ net each.

Making of the British Colonies, by the Author of 'The Making of Europe', 2/6. A short account of the origin and growth of the principal Colonies.

May (L. M.), *Charlton, near Woolwich, Kent*. Deals with copies of all the inscriptions in the old parish church and churchyard, with notes on the history of the manor and of the families connected with the place.

Royal Descents: Scottish Records, I. How to Trace a Descent from Royalty, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; II. The Scottish Records, by J. Boland Johnson, 2/6 net. In the Genealogist's Pocket Library.

Sidney (Sir Philip), *The Defence of Poesie, A Letter to Queen Elizabeth, A Defence of Leicester*, 6 dols. The fourth volume of the Humanists' Library, and edited by Prof. G. E. Woodberry. A fine piece of printing.

Taine (H.), *Life and Letters, 1870-92, Part III.*, 7/6 net. Translated by E. Sparvel-Bayly.

Warner (A. S. A.), *Lincoln College, Oxford*, 6/ net. A brief and well-illustrated history.

Geography and Travel.

Cooper (Rev. A. N.), *Across the Broad Acres*, 3/6 net. Sketches of Yorkshire life and character by the Walking Parson, with 8 illustrations.

Hickmann's Geographical Statistic Universal Pocket Atlas, 5/ net.

Lindley (P.), *East Coast Holidays*.

P. and O. Pocket Book, 2/6 net. Short notes for travellers, containing 16 illustrations in colour, 19 maps and plans, and 3 plates of flags. Third Issue.

Watson (N. L.), *The Argentine as a Market*, 1/ net. A report to the electors to the Gairdsie Scholarships on the results of a tour in the Argentine in 1906-7.

Sports and Pastimes.

Bristow (H.), *Chess Miniatures*, 3d. A neat little book of two-move problems.

Holder (C. F.), *Big Game at Sea*, 7/6 net. Illustrated.

Education.

Compayré (G.), *Montaigne and Education of the Judgment*, 2/6 net. Translated by J. E. Manson. In *Pioneers in Education*.

Johns Hopkins University Circular: Programme of Courses for 1908-9, Conferring of Degrees, Notes in Mathematics. Marsh (L.), *Notes of Lessons on Geography: Vol. I. Elementary Notions, and England and Wales*, 3/. Martin (J. L.), *The Teaching of Practical Arithmetic to Junior Classes*, 2/6 net. A manual for teachers.

Philology.

Chambers (G. F.), *A Practical Conversational Dictionary of the English, French, and German Languages*, 2/6 net. For English-speaking travellers and students. New edition of a useful little book.

Technical Dictionaries in Six Languages, by K. Deinhardt and A. Schlomann: Vol. III., *Steam Boilers, &c.*, 16/ net. Edited by W. Wagner.

School-Books.

Barss (J. E.), *Writing Latin, Book I. Second Year Work*, 1/6; *Book II. Third and Fourth Year Work*, 2/6. In the Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin Series.

Dugger (J. F.), *Agriculture for Southern Schools*, 4/6. Hall (H. S.) and Stevens (F. H.), *A School Arithmetic*, 4/6. With answers.

Heath's English Classics: Bacon's Essays, edited by E. A. Howe, 1/6; Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, edited by M. Hale Shackford, 1/; De Quincey's *Joan of Arc and The English Mail-Coach*, edited by C. M. Stebbins, 1/.

More (Sir Thomas), *Utopia*, 2/. Robinson's translation, edited by E. R. Rusk in the University Tutorial Series.

Moulton (F. P.), *Heath's Practical Latin Course for Beginners*, 2/6. With a selection of extracts from Ovid by J. T. Phillips.

Old Ballads, 1/6. A good selection, edited by Frank Sidgwick.

Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice*, 2/. Edited by S. E. Goggin. In the University Tutorial Series.—*The Tragedie of Julius Caesar*, 2/6 net. With Introduction and Notes by W. H. Hudson. In the Elizabethan Shakespeare.

Science.

Armagnat (H.), *The Theory, Design, &c., of Induction Coils*, 5/6 net.

Cavers (F.), *Life-Histories of Common Plants*, 3/ net. Directory of the Chief Industries of India, 1908, 9/ net.

Dunkerley (S.), *Hydraulics: Vol. II. The Resistance and Propulsion of Ships*, 10/6 net.

Gerhard (W. P.), *The American Practice of Gas Piping and Gas Lighting in Buildings*, 12/6 net.

Hilton (H.), *An Introduction to the Theory of Groups of Finite Order*, 14/ net.

Institution of Gas Engineers, *Transactions*, 1907, 10/6 net. Edited by W. T. Dunn.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, June, 5/.

Leathem (J. G.), *The Elementary Theory of the Symmetrical Optical Instrument*, 2/6 net. No. 8 of Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum: No. 1613, *The Crinoid Genus Eudicrinurus, with Description of a New Species*, by A. H. Clark.

Robertson (E.), *The Cure of "Bad Throats" by Good Breathing*, 2/ net. A plea for nature in therapeutics.

Sager (D. S.), *The Art of Living in Good Health*, 6s. A practical guide to well-being through proper eating.

Society of Engineers, *Transactions for 1907, and General Index, 1857-1907*, 15/. Edited by A. S. E. Ackerman.

Thurston (E.), *Ethnographic Notes in Southern India*, 7/6 net.

Tompkins (Engineer-Commander A. E.), *Marine Engineering*, 15/ net. Contains about 400 illustrations. New Edition.

Tooke (W. A.), *The Gas-Engine Manual*, 3/6 net. A practical handbook of gas-engine construction and management. Illustrated.

Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, July, 3/.

Upon (H. S.), *Insomnia and Nerve Strain*, 6/ net.

Wickham (H. A.), *On the Plantation, Cultivation, and Curing of Para Indian Rubber (Hevea Brasiliensis)*, 3/6 net. Contains an account of its introduction from the West to the Eastern Tropics, with illustrations by the author.

Wise (A. T. Tucker), *The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by a Postural Method*, 1/ net. Reprinted from *The Lancet*.

Fiction.

Bourget (P.), *The Blue Duchess*, 1/6 net. Translated by Ernest Tristan. In the Lotus Library.

Burgin (G. B.), *A Woman's Way*, 6/. The romantic fulfilment of a boy-and-girl love, the tragic element being supplied from the life-story of the hero's father and mother.

Copping (A. E.), *Gotty in Furrin Parts*, 6/. The further adventures of Gotty, the skipper whose acquaintance we made last year in 'Gotty and the Gun'.

Flecker (J. E.), *The Last Generation*, 6d. net. A story of the future.

Gould (Nat.), *The Pet of the Public*, 6d. New Edition.

Hard Way, *The*, by a Peer, 6/. Concerns the love and marriage of a girl who has experienced the varying fortunes of a waitress and a social beauty.

Havell (H. L.), *Stories from the Iliad: Stories from the Odyssey*, 2/6 net each. In Told through the Ages Series.

Hyatt (S. P.), *The Little Brown Brother*, 6/. Founded on the writer's observations as war correspondent in the Philippines during the last Filipino revolt.

Lorimer (G. H.), *Jack Sparlock, Prodgal*, 6/. Recounts the humorous experiences of the hero in earning a living in New York, with illustrations by F. R. Gruger.

Magnay (Sir William), *The Pitfall*, 6/. Illustrated.

Marsh (R.), *The Surprising Husband*, 6/. The interest of this novel centres in the 'colour question'.

Oldmeadow (E.), *Aunt Maud*, 6/. The story of a match-maker and her matchmaking.

Ramsey (O.), *The Marriage of Lionel Glyde*, 6/. A tale of marriage and unfaithfulness.

Tweedale (V.), *An Empty Heritage*, 6/. The hero, inheriting a fortune, resuscitates his self-extinguished personality, and is thereby made known to his bastard son, a distinguished artist.

General Literature.

Baylis (B.), *The Voice in Education, its Place and Training*, 2/ net. Comprises papers for school, pulpit, platform stage, and all voice-using professions.

Beak (G. B.), *Indexing and Précis Writing*, 2/6. Birmingham Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Hobhouse (L. T.), *Democracy and Reaction*, 1/ net.

New Medieval Library: *The Babeus' Book*, done into English from Dr. Furnivall's Texts by E. Rickert: *The Legend of the Holy Fina, Virgin of Santo Gimignano*, translated from the Italian of Fra Giovanni di Coppo by M. Mansfield, 5/ net each.

Nowery (J. S.), *Consular Requirements*, 2/6 net. For exporters and shippers to all parts of the world. Includes exact copies of forms of consular invoices, &c.

Smythe-Palmer (A.), *The Ideal of a Gentleman; or, a Mirror for Gentlemen*, 6/. An anthology of passages from early times, with an engraved frontispiece of Sir Philip Sidney.

Pamphlets.

Benson (T. D.), *Free Trade, Tariff Reform, and Socialism*, 1d.

Country in Town Exhibition, Whitechapel Art Gallery, 1d.

Stewart (W.), *Fighters for Freedom in Scotland: the Days of Baird and Hardie*, 3d.

Wardle (G. J.), *The Nationalisation of Railways*, 1d.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Seelberg (A.), *Die Didache des Judentums u. der Urchristenheit*, 3m. 50.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Dalman (G.), *Petra u. seine Felsheiligtümer*, 28m.

Dimier (L.), *Fontainebleau, 4fr. One of Les Villes d'Art Célèbres*.

Halm (P. M.), *Stephan Rottaler, e. Bildhauer der Frührenaissance in Altbayern*, 8m.

Music.

Rolland (R.), *Musiciens d'Autrefois*, 3fr. 50. Treats of Rossi's 'Orfeo', Lully, Gluck, Grétry, and Mozart.

Political Economy.

Wolf (J.), *Nationalökonomie als exakte Wissenschaft, ein Grundriss*, 4m.

History and Biography.

Glazan (H.), *Reformversuche u. Sturz des Absolutismus in Frankreich (1774-83)*, 7m. 50.

Lepus (H.), *La Campagne de 1800, à l'Armée des Grisons*, 10fr.

Revue historique, Juillet—Août, 6fr.

Philology.

Vocht (H. de), *De Invoed van Erasmus op de engelsche Tooneelletteratur der XVI en XVII Eeuwen: Part I. Shakespeare Jest-Books—Lyly*, 4fr. Issued by the Koninklijke Vlaamsche Academie.

Science.

Bach (L.), *Pupillenlehre: Anatomie, Physiologie, und Pathologie*, 12m.

Gutherlet (K.), *Der Kosmos: sein Ursprung u. seine Entwicklung*, 10m.

Lacroix (A.), *La Montagne Polée après ses Éruptions*, 10fr.

Launay (L. de), *La Conquête minérale*, 3fr. 50.

Fiction.

Rod (É.), *Aloyse Valérien*, 3fr. 50.

Samy (P.), *Terre fertile*, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Cruppi (M.), *La Violence*, 1fr. 50. A series of very brief notes with such titles as 'La Violence', 'Le Chef', 'La Harangue', &c.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

MR. UNWIN will publish in the early autumn a volume by Mrs. Richmond, late Garden Editor of *The Queen*, entitled 'In my Lady's Garden.' The book will be divided into chapters for each week in the year, in which practical advice on horticultural matters of all kinds will be given. Numerous illustrations will be included.

MR. CHARLES CRAWFORD is just finishing his 'Concordance to Marlowe' (including 'Selimus,' 'Locrine,' and all the versions of 'Henry VI.'), and has made considerable progress with his 'Concordance to Ben Jonson's Works.' His Belgian printers have been five years printing his 'Concordance to Kyd,' and will not complete it for another year.

PROF. ROUTH of Toronto is in London, working at the light literature of the sixteenth century, the rogues and vagabonds of Audelay and Harman, swindlers in general, Andrew Boorde's humorous

sketches of the nations of Europe, Dekker's and other accounts of London, &c., for 'The Cambridge History of English Literature.'

PROF. LOWES of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, who has just made the happy discovery of the date of Chaucer's 'Troilus' as recorded by Chaucer himself in line 171 of his poem, "our firste letter is now an A"—Anne of Bohemia, crowned Queen of England on January 14th, 1382—is also in England, but to rest, and see such Chaucer relics and scenes as he can.

PROF. CARLETON BROWN of Bryn Mawr is going through all the MSS. of fourteenth-century ballads that he can find, in order to publish a selection of the shortest and best in "The Belles-Lettres Series," and then all of them, as well as the formerly printed ones, for the Early English Text Society. One of his students, Miss Peebles, is also here to examine MSS. bearing on the legend of Longeus or Longinus, who pierced Christ's side on the Cross with his spear.

PROF. PARROTT of Princeton University is engaged on a new edition of Chapman's plays, and is writing for *The Modern Language Review* a paper on the text of the Byron plays, in which he has made many interesting emendations.

THE Library of Trinity College, Dublin, will be closed for a fortnight from next Monday.

CANON GEORGE ALBERT COOKE has been elected Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford in the room of Prof. Cheyne. He published a 'Textbook of North Semitic Inscriptions' in 1903, and was formerly a Fellow of Magdalen College.

SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, President of the Church Missionary Society, is described in the August *Sunday at Home* in an interview by Mr. A. B. Cooper. Old and young Balliol men will be interested in the article by Mr. T. H. S. Escott on Wycliffe as Master of Balliol and his successors. 'Modern Church-Building in Germany' is an illustrated account of recent developments of ecclesiastical architecture. Australian interests in the Pacific are discussed by Mr. F. H. L. Paton, son of Paton of the New Hebrides; and Voltaire's efforts on behalf of religious freedom are related by the Rev. C. S. Isaacson.

A MEMORIAL to Mrs. Oliphant in the shape of a medallion in gilt bronze, from a cast by Mr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, will be unveiled by Mr. J. M. Barrie on Thursday next in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

"WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?" is one of those vexed questions which are always with us. It has occurred to Dr. Smythe Palmer to take the verdict on the subject

of the best writers of all time, and his volume, entitled 'The Ideal of a Gentleman,' is being published this week by Messrs. Routledge.

A SELECTION of the essays more recently contributed to *The Saturday Review* by Mr. Alexander Innes Shand, author of 'Old-Time Travel,' who died last September, will be published next week by the West Strand Publishing Company. The book will be called 'Memories of Gardens,' from the series with which it opens; but it is not a gardening book. Mr. Shand's was an unusually varied and interesting lot; and these essays are his reflections on incidents of his open-air life. Sport, travel, and old customs make up the staple. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett has written a memoir of the author, and there are illustrations by Mr. D. S. MacColl and others.

WE regret to announce the death of Sir Thomas Moffett, LL.D., late President of Queen's College, Galway, and of the Royal Galway Institution. After a brilliant career in Trinity College, Dublin, Sir Thomas held for some time the position of Barrington Lecturer in Economics, and was for a short period Master of the Belfast Academical Institution. Prior to his appointment as President of Queen's College, Galway, he was Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, and subsequently of History, English Literature, and Mental Science, in the College; and his lectures won high appreciation from his students. He had a marvellous memory, and was an excellent talker and speaker. Sir Thomas Moffett's literary work is represented by a translation with notes of selections from Bacon's philosophical works, and numerous essays and reviews.

MR. STANLEY PAUL, who has for many years taken an active part with Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., intends to begin business on his own account as a general publisher and exporter this month. Mr. Paul, before he entered the service of Messrs. Hutchinson, was with Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode and Messrs. Methuen.

As a result of suggestions made at the last annual meeting of the Publishers' Association, a number of publishers have formed themselves into a "Publisher's Circle." The main object of the club is to meet once a month over luncheon and discuss informally topics of mutual interest. The meetings have already been found useful in promoting social intercourse and understanding among the members, and it is hoped during the autumn to widen considerably the Circle's field of activity. The officers and other members of the Council of the Publishers' Association, not already members of the Circle, were present at the last luncheon, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, as guests.

A FURTHER list of prizes was announced at the last meeting of the Académie

Française. The Prix Montyon (of the value of 19,500fr.) was divided into 35 portions, of which four of 1,000fr. each were awarded to General Gallieni for his 'Neuf Ans à Madagascar'; to M. Louis Gentil for 'Explorations au Maroc'; to M. Pierre Baudin for 'L'Alerte'; and to M. Denis for 'Christian Garnier.' The other 31 awards of 500fr. each went to various authors. One half of the Prix Juteau-Duvigneaux (of the value of 2,000fr.) goes to Canon L. Lenfant for 'Le Cœur et ses Richesses'; from the Prix Sobrier-Arnould M. Albert Cim receives 1,500fr. for 'Le Livre'; the Prix Née (of 3,500fr.), for "l'œuvre la plus originale," is awarded to the poet M. Charles Le Goffic; the Prix Vitet (2,500fr.), given "dans l'intérêt des lettres," goes to M. Georges Goyau; the Prix Kastner-Boursault (2,000fr.) to M. Maurice Maïndron; and the Prix Maillé-Latour-Landry (1,200fr.), "destiné à un jeune écrivain qu'il faut encourager," to M. Georges d'Esparsès.

THE French Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques has also announced its annual list of prizes. Portions of the Prix Audiffert (which is of the value of 15,000fr.) go to M. Émile Bourgeois, professor at the Sorbonne, for his 'Manuel historique de Politique étrangère' (5,000fr.); to M. Christian Pfister, another professor at the Sorbonne, for the third volume of his 'Histoire de Nancy' (2,000fr.); and to M. Jacob, "Maître de Conférences" at the schools of Sèvres and Fontenoy, for his work 'Devoirs' (1,000fr.). The Prix Gignier (of the value of 3,800fr.) is awarded to M. François Pillon for 'L'Année philosophique.'

By the death of Prof. Schrader, at Berlin on Saturday last, in his seventy-third year, the world of learning loses a distinguished Assyriologist. Dr. Schrader had occupied the Chair of Semitic Languages at Berlin since 1875, though ill-health did not allow him full activity of recent years. Earlier, he had been a professor at Zurich, Giessen, and Jena. His writings began with a critical investigation of ancient Biblical history in 1863, and in 1872 he published the first of several works on Cuneiform inscriptions. One of these, in connexion with the Old Testament, was translated into English in 1889.

THE death was announced from Christiania last Sunday of Jonas Lie, the well-known Norwegian poet and novelist. He was born in 1833, and did not publish his first book till 1866. In 1870 his novel, 'The Visionary' brought him reputation, and after 'The Pilot and His Wife' (1874), he obtained a pension from the Government. Several of his stories have been translated into English.

A RECENT Parliamentary Paper of interest is Board of Education, Regulations for the Training of Teachers for Elementary Schools, 7d. We also name one other under our heading of Science Gossip.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Heredity. By J. Arthur Thomson. (John Murray.)—This book is one of Mr. Murray's "Progressive Science Series." It consists of a review of all the more important work and literature on the subject of heredity. Having cleared the ground by a definition of terms in the first chapter, the author deals with the physical basis and common modes of inheritance, with heredity and variation and the phenomena of reversion and teleology. He discusses at length the much debated question of the transmission of acquired characters, reviews the connexion between heredity and disease, and then studies inheritance from the statistical and experimental sides. His explanation of Mendel's law and the present limits of its application is a model of clear thought and analysis. After an historical chapter on theories of heredity, the author considers the subject of development, discusses the problems of heredity and sex, and in a final chapter sums up the relations of biology and sociology. The book concludes with an admirable bibliography, occupying nearly sixty pages, which testifies to the complexity of the subject-matter.

Prof. Thomson has produced an exhaustive and temperate exposition of a profoundly abstruse subject. He states that "his book is meant to be a balance-sheet of facts and theories, and no ex parte statement." We congratulate him on the success with which he has attained his object.

The scientific study of heredity must always be difficult. The verifiable data are few, and on these speculation has raised a superstructure of hypotheses which is constantly crumbling to pieces in the light of new facts. Hypothesis and speculation are the forerunners of all progress, but they are often blind guides. The great merit of Prof. Thomson's book consists in its lucid analysis of theories and a statement of how far they are justified by known facts. He is not always, however, entirely consistent. In discussing the physical basis of inheritance he says (p. 64):—

"We confess to hesitation in accepting without saving clauses any attempt to call this or that part of the germinal matter the exclusive vehicle of the hereditary qualities."

But in explaining Weismann's theory of the germ-plasm (p. 431) he says:—

"Everything points to the conclusion that there is a definite hereditary material, and that it has its seat in the chromosomes of the nuclei of the paternal and maternal germ-cells."

Probably the main body of scientific opinion would endorse this verdict; but an interesting discussion took place on the subject in Section D at the last meeting of the British Association, in which Prof. Hickson dissented from any such conclusion, at least so far as the more rudimentary forms of life are concerned. A German observer—Dr. Tellyesniczky—asserts in a recent monograph, 'Die Entstehung der Chromosomen,' that at the end of each mitosis the chromosomes do not persist, but are completely disintegrated. And Prof. Heidenhain maintains in 'Plasma und Zelle' that "it is not the cell which is the vehicle of life, but rather life inheres in every vital fragment down to the most minute molecular bridges."

Prof. Thomson admits a general adherence to what is known as Weismannism, and he is thus led to a position he defines as one of "active scepticism" concerning the theory

of the transmission of acquired characters. In its stead he lays stress on the importance of securing for the future organism a good "nature" by careful mating, and a good "nurture" by a suitable environment. He seems to endorse, however, Prof. Morgan's view that persistent adaptive modifications may tend to afford opportunity for germinal variations of like nature. If this be true, similar results would be reached, and we have some sympathy with Mr. Hutchinson's description of what he terms "the Weismann Logomachy." Much of Weismann's theory is not susceptible of proof, and may not be correct; but, like similar conceptions in physics which are unprovable, it is highly useful as an interpretation.

In his final chapter the author has a word of encouragement for those philanthropists who, in their endeavour to shield the weakly and the unfortunate, are told by biologists that they interfere with natural selection and the survival of the fittest. He points out that there is much to be said in support of the view that many of the unfit are only *modificationally* unfit—simply ill-nourished plants in the crowded garden. He suggests that criminals are anachronisms who require, not incarceration, but transplanting. A predisposition to disease, not the disease itself, is the most that is inherited. His opinions as to the evil effects of militarism upon the social organism appear one-sided. Without doubt a nation's best are thinned by war, and the continuance of the race is left to the relatively less fit. But whilst human societies are constituted as they are, what is the alternative? How long will a race continue to exist as such when it refuses to defend itself? At the worst Galton's laws of ancestral inheritance and filial regression will tend to produce a return to the mean level.

Prof. Thomson's style is easy, though occasionally marred by the introduction of colloquial expressions and slang terms, which are out of place in a work of this character: there is also a tendency to repetition. The headings to the paragraphs and the use of italics are distinctly valuable to the reader; and the plates and diagrams are excellent. There is an index, but it is hardly sufficient.

Enough has been said to show the deep interest of the book. The literature of heredity, already large, increases daily, but the English student will welcome a volume which places within his grasp an adequate summary of the work not only of leading English authorities but also of continental writers.

The Labyrinth of Animals. By Albert A. Gray. Vol. II. (J. & A. Churchill.)—In this volume Dr. Gray completes his account of the labyrinth of mammals, and describes the homologous structure in birds, reptiles, and batrachians. It is interesting to learn that this organ in the Monotremata is "more like that of some reptiles than of any of the other mammals which have been investigated." In birds the cochlea is simpler than in mammals, and varies less. In reptiles the cochlea differs from that of mammals or birds in every one of its three divisions. This second volume is of more general interest than the first.

An Elementary Course of Practical Zoology. By T. Jeffery and W. N. Parker. Second Edition. (Macmillan & Co.)—We are glad to see a second edition of this book, edited by the junior and only surviving author. Prof. Parker rightly adds an account of a Gregarine in view of the important share that the Sporozoa are now known to take in the production of disease. We are

sorry to see that "Paramecium" is still wrongly spelt.

The Handyman's Enquire Within: Making, Mending, Renovating. Edited by Paul N. Hasluck. (Cassell & Co.)—This book is written ostensibly for the man who may be "in difficulty about any little job in the house," and its editor assures us that "he has only to enquire within its pages to find just the information he needs." He will look in vain for any mention of dynamo or grindstone. The book contains a variety of useful information, but little that has not been at the disposal of the handy man in various volumes already published, some of them, indeed, out of copyright.

A considerable portion of the pages is occupied by matter which could well have been spared, dealing, for instance, with such things as "useful" articles made out of egg-shells, "crazy china," &c. More space is filled by directions for operations which are impossible without elaborate and costly apparatus such as no ordinary house would accommodate, e.g., "case-hardening large wrought-iron work"; and in many instances very large quantities of ingredients are given; for instance, 12 lb. of red ochre and half a stone of pitch for making jewellers' cement! We are sorry that we cannot agree with the editor's statement in his Preface that "the information supplied is plainly worded and thoroughly practical." A useful, and much smaller volume might, however, be compiled from the book.

COL. F. B. LONGE, R.E., Surveyor-General of India, has issued his report on the operations of his department for the year ending September 30th, 1906. The main results are summarized as follows. The total outturn of detail topographical and forest surveys on all scales was 23,312 square miles, as against 26,340 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the shifting of survey parties and changes in the staff inseparable from the process of reorganization that has been carried on in the Survey Department during the last few years. The reporter states that the publication of the general maps of India is still in abeyance. In 1905 the delay was caused by extensive administrative changes, and in 1906 it was due to the symbols regarding the external boundaries of India remaining unsettled. Consequently the new 1 inch = 32 miles map, sanctioned and begun six years ago, was still unpublished at the date when this Report closes. A considerable amount of triangulation work was effected in the Peshawar and Kohat districts. Here the work proves very costly, owing to the necessity of employing strong guards for the protection of the survey parties. At the other end of India a careful survey on modern principles is being carried out in the Gangetic delta, and good progress is recorded in the Sunderbans. A large total of cadastral work has been completed in Upper Burma. Scientific operations have been largely developed of late years by the Department. These include astronomical, pendulum, and magnetic observations. A special party was also entrusted with tidal operations, not merely at well-known ports, but also at minor places like Bhavnagar, on the coast of Guzerat. No change in the relative level of land and sea was discovered. Another interesting point is referred to. During the year systematic vertical observations of certain Himalayan peaks, including Nanda Devi, from a station near Dehra Dun, were begun, and it is hoped that after five or six years' observation "the varying effects of refraction and snowfall will be deducible." The Report is illustrated by a large number of maps and diagrams.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—June 24.—Sir Edward Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. C. C. Stopes read a paper on 'Shakspeare's Friends of the Sonnets.' Some interesting points were made. Her view was that Shakspeare came to London in 1587, driven not by Sir Thomas Lucy, but by pressure of poverty; and that, though his first visit would be to the house of his friend Richard Field, the printer, his first steps towards a fortune would be not to the theatre, but the Court. Some of her later discoveries supported this new idea. After failure in all the schemes he had planned, he drifted to the theatre, and in his hour of darkness was encouraged by the help and friendship of the young Earl of Southampton, whom she took to be the friend of the Sonnets, as well as the patron of the Poems. She showed how dates were against the claims of rival noblemen. With new suggestions concerning the Dark Lady, she wound up by showing that a "Mr. W. H." had been associated with the Earl of Southampton from his youth, and finally married his mother. This "W. H." probably suggested the early sonnets, and handed them over to the printers after the death of his wife, the Countess of Southampton, in 1607. Mr. William Harvey was knighted in 1596 and ennobled after 1600, and the speaker showed how this theory simplified difficulties. A discussion followed, in which Mr. E. H. Pember, Mr. Peel, Mr. Ernest Law, Miss Narojii, and Mr. Stanley Cooper took part.—The Foreign Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Rosedale, reported the death of Dr. Gaston Boissier, an Honorary Fellow of the Society, and a vote of condolence to his family was passed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—July 6.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Lady Low and Mr. H. N. Middleton were elected Members.

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—June 23.—Prof. W. Ridgeway, President, in the chair.—The election was announced of Messrs. Crawford, Dundas, Duke, La Chard, and Stannus as ordinary Fellows.—The President referred to the death of Sir John Evans, past-President, and paid a short tribute to his memory.—Mr. Mark Sykes delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern-slides, on the Kurdish tribes of the Ottoman Empire. The tribes, of which the author distinguished about 323, inhabit that part of Asiatic Turkey which lies between Uruma in Persia and Angora in Asia Minor. They may be distinguished as nomadic, semi-sedentary, and sedentary, but any other kind of classification is almost impossible. As to religion, there are to be found among them Sunni Moslems, Shias, devil worshippers, pagans, Pantheists, and Christians. Linguistically they are divided into a variety of dialects, which are said to form two broad divisions, *Zaza* and *Kermanji*. Physically the most extraordinary contrasts are to be found. In Hakkari they are small, wiry mountaineers; tall, slim horsemen in Irak; those north of Lake Van are clumsy, heavily built, big-boned, and hook-nosed; in North Mesopotamia they are full-bearded with regular features; while to the north and west of Erzinjan the men are fair-haired and of ruddy complexion. In point of civilization the contrasts are just as marked. Some of the tribes are shepherds, some agriculturists; some are idle, some industrious; some build fine houses and castles, others are often degraded and poverty-stricken. The author was unable therefore to advance any theories.

ARISTOTELIAN.—June 12.—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. S. Alexander, Prof. James Ward, Prof. Carveth Read, and Prof. G. F. Stont read papers on 'The Nature of Mental Activity.'

July 2.—Dr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—The Annual Report and Financial Statement were read and adopted. The officers for the ensuing session were elected as follows:—President, Prof. S. Alexander; Vice-Presidents, Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, Mr. G. E. Moore, and Prof. W. R. Sorley; Treasurer, Dr. T. Percy Nunn; and Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Wildon Carr.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—June 24.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Elections: the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Lieut.-Col. R. W. Shipway; and Messrs. W. E. Hidden, Elliott Smith, A. W. Oke, and A. J. Doyle.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence, Director, read a paper on 'The Short-Cross and Long-Cross Coinages from Henry II. to Henry III.' The learned paper of the late Sir John Evans, entitled 'The Short-Cross Question,' was relied on for the main arguments in reference to the coins bearing the short double cross. The classification was shown to be correct, but it was

thought that some subdivision at any rate of Class IV. might simplify matters. The long-cross series of Henry III.'s money was shown to be capable of better arrangement than that given by Hawkins. Mr. Lawrence, on suggestions thrown out by the President and Mr. Fox, was able to show that the earlier group consisted of sceptrous coins, and that these were followed by the sceptrous group. Subdivision of each of these two classes was made in connexion with the little pellets at times found on each side of the head. The type of coin struck by the moneyer Philip at London and bearing a sceptre was shown to be a type rather than a peculiarity of an engraver. Coins of London of this type by two moneyers were exhibited, and of Bury St. Edmunds, also by two moneyers. The latest coin of the long-cross series was considered to be one of Durham which markedly resembled the earliest type of the coins of Edward I. The coin beginning the series was also shown and its characteristics noted. It bore no sceptre and had no mint-name, and it compared with the latest class of the short-cross coinage which preceded it. Coins of the short and long-cross periods were exhibited by the lecturer, by Mr. W. C. Wells, and the President.—Major W. Freer exhibited four war medals.—Mr. W. Charlton exhibited (1) a Parnell silver medal, bearing on the obverse a head of C. S. Parnell circumscribed with the legend "Ireland's Army of Independence 1891"; and (2) a silver medal commemorating the late Queen's visit to Ireland in 1900.—Mr. Bernard Roth exhibited a penny of Edward III.; and Dr. Herbert Peck, coins of South Africa and the Channel Islands.

CHALLENGER.—June 24.—Prof. d'A. W. Thompson in the chair.—Prof. C. A. Kofoid, of the State University of California, gave an address on 'Oceanography in America.' The recent traverses of the interesting stretch of ocean lying between the Galapagos and Easter Island on the one hand, and the South American coast on the other, made by Prof. Agassiz in the U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, with which the speaker had been associated, were described in detail, and valuable conclusions drawn as to the influence of currents, eddies, and upwelling on the richness or poverty of both Plankton and Benthos. Some of the more important marine stations of the United States, and the character of their work, were also dealt with. The address was illustrated by lantern-slides.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed. British Numismatic, 8.

Science Gossip.

SINCE the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the practice of vivisection in this country, the old controversy is again in full vigour. A week or two ago the Research Defence Society (the name sufficiently indicates its scope) came into existence, and its birth was marked by a clear and logical address by its President, Lord Cromer, who was able to announce a membership of 1,300. The following week the new Society held a public meeting at the rooms of the Royal Society of Medicine, when an address on the use of animals in experiment was delivered by Prof. Starling, and was followed by a discussion, in which two champions on each side participated, the lecturer and Mr. Stephen Paget being opposed by anti-vivisection as represented by Miss Lind-a-Hageby and Dr. Hadwen. The proceedings were so animated that the chairman, Mr. Helby, of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, had to make one or two pointed appeals to speakers. The debate, if fully reported, would, we feel sure, do much to enlighten the public on the facts and contentions of the rival camps. The addresses reached a high level, particularly that of the Professor.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred the Daylight Saving Bill recommend in their Report "that the Bill should be called 'The Local Time Bill.'" Anything less like local time than either our present or the proposed new time cannot be imagined. Before railways became plentiful the term "local

time" was in common use, and signified the true time of the locality as contrasted with Greenwich time. It is now so completely forgotten that even in islands off the west coast of Ireland the inhabitants fail to understand the discrepancy between the time kept on board ships in harbour and that by which the local clocks are regulated. There is now another local time in counties for the "lighting-up" of cycles and vehicles.

PROF. TURNER of Oxford has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Paris Academy of Sciences in the section of Astronomy, to replace the late Prof. Vogel of Potsdam.

THERE has just been published as a Parliamentary Paper the Convention between this country and the United States respecting the Protection, Preservation, and Propagation of Food Fishes in the Waters contiguous to the United States and Canada. This concerns both sea and freshwater fish.

THE death at Paris is announced, in the sixty-first year of his age, of Dr. Louis Cruls, Director for the last twenty-seven years of the observatory established by the Emperor Pedro II. at Rio de Janeiro in 1845, though its activity did not really begin until after the appointment of the late M. Liais as Director in 1858. Cruls was born at Diest, in South Brabant, on January 21st, 1848, and was from 1869 to 1872 engaged in the Belgian military engineering service. Afterwards he went to America, and was for some time assistant to Liais, besides taking part in exploring and geological work in Brazil. Liais retired from the Imperial Observatory in 1881, and Cruls was thereupon appointed his successor. In the following year he observed the transit of Venus at Punta Arenas, in Patagonia. The *Annals* and the *Bulletins* of the Rio Observatory contain a great number of astronomical and meteorological observations obtained under the superintendence of Cruls; but most of the astronomical results have been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences, and published in the *Comptes Rendus*.

THE distinguished pharmacologist Prof. Oscar Liebreich, whose death in his seventieth year is announced from Berlin, was a brother of the well-known oculist Dr. Richard Liebreich. He was born at Königsberg, and studied chemistry under Fresenius at Wiesbaden, and medicine at Tübingen, Königsberg, and Berlin. In 1872 he was appointed Director of the Pharmacological Institute at Berlin. His discovery in 1869 of the value of hydrate of chloral as a narcotic made his reputation. He was an authority on questions of therapeutics, and his paper *Therapeutische Monatshefte* was widely read.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Lidderdale Scott, F.R.A.S., in the sixty-first year of his age. He had during the last fifteen years been resident at Shanghai, and made excellent use of a 5-inch refracting telescope, his observations being principally on the subject of southern double stars. He died on board ship whilst returning home, on April 16th.

THE death is also announced of Mr. W. H. Thornthwaite, F.R.A.S., partner in a well-known firm of opticians. He died suddenly on the 26th ult., in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

It was mentioned some time ago in *The Athenæum* that Miss Leavitt had detected twenty-five new southern variables in the course of an examination of Harvard maps. Particulars respecting these have only

recently been received in Europe, presumably through postal delay. The range of variability in most of these stars is small; the largest is that of var. 204, 1907, Horologii, which changes from the eighth magnitude to below the eleventh, and is of long period. Eight are of the Algol type. Most of the stars are situated in the constellation Eridanus; the last on the list (which will be reckoned as var. 223, 1907, Scorpis) changes between 9.6 and 11.3 magnitudes, and is of long period.

EXAMINING the photographic plates taken by M. Blazko at the Moscow Observatory, Madame Ceraski has detected variability in two stars, situated in the constellations Andromeda and Lacerta respectively. The former (var. 12, 1908, Andromedæ) changes at uncertain intervals from the ninth to the tenth magnitude; the latter (var. 13, 1908, Lacertæ) is usually a little brighter than the ninth magnitude, but was on several occasions found to be nearly a magnitude fainter.

FINE ARTS

BRITISH PICTURES AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

THE opportunity which the Franco-British Exhibition offers for revising our opinion on the state of painting in this country gives rise to some rather melancholy reflections. The retrospective section of the show is not in detail by any means the finest conceivable, yet on the whole its superiority to modern work is crushing beyond anticipation. One consideration, in itself plausible enough, which has no doubt contributed to this effect, is the desire of living artists to be represented by work still in their possession, for the sale of which the show might prove an opportunity. The decision of the Art Committee not to tamper with the attractions of the metropolis by borrowing from its permanent collections is another cause contributing to incompleteness, and this has militated, as often, against obtaining the best works of deceased masters, some of whom, indeed, have been strangely overlooked. A noticeable instance is the absence of Whistler; and still more remarkable is the neglect to secure any work by Alfred Stevens either in painting or sculpture. Amongst living painters we have noted no omission so important as these, though omissions there necessarily are.

Broadly speaking, we may say that the distinction of eighteenth-century painters came from their imposing on the public a specialized vision—the vision induced in them by their habitual technical processes. We see the English Pre-Raphaelites breaking away from those habitual processes, but accepting a yoke as rigid of another kind. It was reserved for a later generation to emancipate itself completely from the pride of the craftsman bent on developing to the utmost the special possibilities of his technique. Disregarding these possibilities (with which, we seem to have argued, the general public could not be expected to be greatly concerned), we have spent ourselves in approximate and inadequate attempts to include in our art a little of every one of the manifold qualities of nature—enough, at any rate, to satisfy the moderate requirements of the uneducated eye. The all-round mediocrity engendered by this lack of inward direction is, when viewed thus in the mass, more monotonous than the narrow effect of earlier art. The assumptions on which this was based made for narrowness, but they made

also for intensity and that accomplishment which results from each painter developing a little further the recognized possibilities of his material. Modern painters are by comparison amateurs. They certainly try hard enough to please, but have no exacting standards of their own.

As a relief from such technical passivity Mr. Orpen in the present Exhibition acquires a wonderful importance. His picture *The Valuers* (257) seems either to belong to an earlier generation, or, as we prefer to think, to be the herald of the next. It is admittedly most refreshing, even to those who, like the present writer, are inclined to disagree with the artist's view of the most important qualities in painting. At least he makes his selection boldly, and pushes the expression of the qualities he cares about to something like perfection. He thus stimulates and reveals, irritates perhaps a little at the same time, instead of soothing an apathetic public by supplying just as much as it expects. A corresponding competence of decision in landscape painting is offered by Mr. George Houston's *Seedtime in Ayrshire* (362), which is by far the most complete and effective landscape shown this year. We have hitherto had an opportunity of admiring Mr. Houston's skill in the painting of small pictures only, but this work marks him as the most promising and individual among our younger landscape painters.

We believe, as a matter of fact, that there is already among painters a renewed enthusiasm for their craft, as apart from mere picture-painting, and that the two artists whom we have signalized as exceptions are more typical and less exceptional than they appear to be in an exhibition recalling a day when "subject" was all-important in the success of a picture. The present show reminds us that this criticism, which has become something of a parrot-cry, was fundamentally just. In theory we may conceive of an artist's want of interest in painting as a craft redeemed by the passionate and vehement human interest of his pictures; but in practice it never has been so redeemed, a relaxed severity in technical standards always being accompanied by a like weakening of imaginative power. Thus the superiority, for example, of Madox Brown's *Work* (103) over Mr. Frith's *Derby Day* (385)—the one picture the Committee have borrowed from the Tate Gallery—is as great in one direction as the other. In both directions, however, the difference is perhaps not so great as latter-day critics have made out, and in these surroundings the 'Derby Day' to some extent vindicates itself. In contemplating this work and what have been the most successful pictures of a later day, it is difficult not to feel that some of the blame for the lack of technical thoroughness in modern English painting must be laid on the buying public. The art-patrons of the eighteenth century had some critical *flair*; the later men were by comparison mere fanciers, seeking gratification of their own accidental preferences. The artistic leaders of the æsthetic movement of thirty years ago met, it is true, with a large measure of support, based on sympathetic community of taste; and more recently certain Northern manufacturers have shown appreciation for painting of out-of-door subjects of a school represented here by Mr. Mark Fisher's fine picture *Winter Pastures* (160), or the rather indifferent example of the art of the late James Charles, *Milking Time* (366). This group of excellent painters found for many years a limited, but perhaps sufficient market in the North of England. Scotch

painters, too, have had a public more cultivated in some respects than they would easily find in London, and we see Mr. William McTaggart enjoying a great success for many years without exhibiting in the metropolis—a success continued even when, as in such a picture as *The Storm* (184), he flouts the recognized standards of good painting in outrageous fashion. His fellow-countrymen could still discern the fine technical qualities which justified such one-sided work.

As a rule, an artist of strong natural bent has been hampered by pettifoggish demands which have little to do with the natural development of his genius, nay, have led him to waste his talent on average exhibition pictures. The power and passion shown in Mr. Wyllie's first great Chantrey picture have thus been frittered away in the production of a master caterer for a special public of yachtsmen and naval experts; and a rare artist like Mr. Lionel Smythe has been encouraged in the devotion to detail and pretty colour apparent in his three contributions (400, 518, 614). This Exhibition should have contained either his great 'Field of the Cloth of Gold' or some of those later oil paintings which express his exquisite feeling for summer's bloom and evanescence—for the delicacy and fragrance of country life, even perhaps at the price of a certain flimsiness of draughtsmanship. Mr. Gregory, again (*Boulter's Lock*, 175), is shown at a moment when he is off his best lines, the dupe of a current and erroneous estimate of his talent.

A closer examination of the British Section proves, in fact, that while few of the better living painters have been omitted from this collection, the Art Committee have rarely secured the best pictures of the painters shown, have been, indeed, inclined to prefer a moderate and respectable work to one which shows the artist at his extreme of strength along with some characteristic drawbacks. We have been passing through a period when the current ideal was that of the *juste milieu*. The collection has been chosen honestly in accordance with that ideal, but it is difficult to regard it with enthusiasm, for the point of view is fundamentally unsuitable for painting—in which it is better to say one thing perfectly than to half-express two or three.

Besides the two great painters already referred to, we regret to note the absence of any work by such men as Frank Potter and Tom Graham among deceased artists: they occasionally reached a high pitch of delicacy and intimacy, striking a note rather wanting here. Amongst living painters, Messrs. Legros, Walter Sickert, George Thomson, and Charles Ricketts are notable absentees. The picture exhibited by Mr. Frank Brangwyn seems to imply an astonishing error of judgment. It is difficult to suppose that he could have countenanced such a selection, but equally difficult to think of the Committee as representing him thus without his consent.

CONGRESS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS was held at Burlington House on Wednesday, Dr. C. H. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair.

After the usual business had been transacted it was resolved that the Board of Agriculture be asked to add to the facilities they were already offering to archaeologists that of ready inspection of tithe and enclosure maps. It appeared from the state-

ments of delegates that a great number of the tithe maps formerly in parish chests had disappeared, and that it would be most useful if copies could be obtained to replace them.

The President gave some details of the Commissions already granted for scheduling and preserving the ancient monuments of England, and of the petition sent to the Prime Minister by the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy, and the Royal Institute of Architects that a similar Commission might be appointed for England. It was resolved that a petition should also be sent from the Congress.

Mr. E. A. Fry read a Report from the Committee for preparing a Bibliography of Published Calendars. This showed that valuable assistance in preparing the various lists had been obtained. Some discussion arising on the subject of the recently published Bibliography of Archaeological Papers previous to 1890, testimony was borne by Mr. Willis-Bund and the President to the arduous labour performed by Mr. Gomme in preparing this work.

It was announced that Mr. A. G. Chater had undertaken the duties of Secretary to the Earthworks Committee, and he presented a Report on the lines inaugurated by Mr. Chalkey Gould; this will be published. Mr. Chater was able to announce that the important fortress Maiden Castle in Dorset had now passed under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Act. Mr. St. George Gray gave information as to the efforts being made to preserve Stokeleigh, a stone-walled camp near Clifton in Somerset. Particulars of threatened and rescued camps were supplied by other members, and attention was called to the dangers to which such monuments were liable when taken over by public bodies, owing to the natural desire to render them accessible and attractive to the public. The Sussex Society had great apprehensions owing to the Brighton Town Council preparing to lay out a golf course at Hollingbury Camp. Mr. Willis-Bund mentioned that the Worcester County Council were applying for a Bill to preserve the Malvern Hills as an open space, and suggested that it might be desirable that clauses should be inserted guaranteeing the protection of the various camps on the hills. It was resolved to present a petition to that effect.

On the motion of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society it was resolved

"that when it is proposed to conduct archaeological investigations in any locality, this Congress recommends that formal notice should be given by those so proposing to the Archaeological Society within whose area such investigations are to be conducted."

Mr. Willis-Bund read a paper 'On the Importance of calendaring and preserving Church Plate and Furniture.' In this he dealt in a trenchant manner with the evils attending ill-directed church restorations. He drew attention to the law regulating transactions in church property, and pointed out that faculties should be precise in mentioning every article that might or might not be dealt with. He advocated the formation of exact inventories of all furniture, books, plate, &c., that should be signed by each new incumbent, and checked at the archdeacon's visitations, and advocated the appointment by the Congress of a Committee to draw up a model inventory. The paper was much appreciated by the Congress, who asked that it should be printed.

Canon Warren mentioned an embroidered pyx cloth in a Suffolk church for which an American millionaire was reported to have offered 1,000*l.*; and many instances were

given of large prices offered for Elizabethan chalices. The East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society drew attention to the recent sale of two silver flagons presented by John Nicholas in 1637 to Sandon Church, which had recently been sold for a large sum, with the consent of the parish, to pay for restoration of the church, and the Society asked the Congress to join in the protest they had made. It was pointed out that if the Church was at liberty to sell its property for such objects, there was nothing to prevent the next Chancellor of the Exchequer from selling the Elgin Marbles or other objects in the British Museum. Dr. Read mentioned a case where six ancient chalices formed part of the decoration of a dinner-table.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"That this Congress, having had its attention drawn to the sale of two silver flagons from Sandon Church and the proposed sale to collectors of various chalices and altar plate, records its opinion that steps should be taken by Church authorities to restrain the sale or destruction of church furniture and ornaments, whether for the sake of gain or change of fashion, and especially when such objects have been presented by pious donors of the past. Especially the Congress hears with dismay of the attempts of collectors to purchase specimens of ancient sacramental plate, the sale of which must give the greatest offence to all lovers of the Church, of art, and of history. The Congress appeals to the Archbishops, Bishops, the Houses of Convocation, the Archdeacons, and Chancellors of Dioceses to take steps to render such sales impossible, and it asks the public to support this appeal with its influence."

It was decided to ask the Society of Antiquaries if they could assist in the preparation of a model for inventories. Mr. Wren mentioned that the Archdeacon of Stafford has already prepared such an inventory; and Canon Morris stated that the Bishop of London was promoting an inventory of all church goods in his diocese.

On the motion of Sir Edward Brabrook and Canon Warren, thanks were returned to Dr. Read and the Society of Antiquaries for the use of their rooms.

PROPOSED VANDALISM AT IGHTHAM.

Ightham, Kent, July 4.

THE letter from Mr. Arthur Coombe published in *The Athenæum* for June 27th calls for a reply from me.

Most certainly I spoke of the rectangular lights shown in Sir Stephen Glynn's 'Churches of Kent.' I have the volume before me as I write: 1877 edition, John Murray publisher. The Cawne window in Ightham Church is the subject of the illustration on p. 297. I say emphatically that glass is represented in the drawing, and I leave it to any of your readers who have access to the book to judge between Mr. Coombe and myself on this point. But, fortunately, I can go further. I have resided within a quarter of a mile of Ightham Church for over seventy years, and, from personal recollection, I can testify to the fact that the window had rectangular lights when I was a youth.

Mr. Coombe's second contention is that, with regard to the charge of vandalism, I have missed the point. Not at all. I purposely refrained from going into the controversy in all its aspects, and confined myself to correcting one gross misstatement that had been made. Whether it is necessarily an act of vandalism to insert stained glass in the Cawne window is a question upon which there may be differences of opinion, but into which I did not, and do not propose to, enter.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

TURNER AND MONT CENIS.

Kensington.

AMONG the pictures of the late Mr. Holland that were recently on view at Christie's is the fine drawing that Turner exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829 under the strange title of "Messieurs les voyageurs on their return from Italy (par la diligence) in a snowdrift upon Mount Tarrar, 22nd of January, 1829." In the sale catalogue is appended the remark, "Suggested by an incident on Mont Cenis on Turner's return from Rome." This last statement is, I am afraid, based upon the description of the drawing in the list at the end of Sir Walter Armstrong's 'Life of Turner,' for which I am in a measure responsible. Mont Tarare, however, the scene of the contretemps that is here recorded, has nothing to do with Mont Cenis. The name, although unfamiliar to modern travellers by rail, was well known to all who travelled by carriage or diligence from the south to Paris. It is a steep pass over the mountains of Forez, between Lyons and Roanne. It is described in all the old guide-books. An account of this route will be found in an early page of Evelyn's 'Diary.' Evelyn travelled from Geneva to Paris almost all the way by water. The only land passages were first this Tarare pass, and then the neck of land between the Loire and the Seine.

Turner had nine years before this recorded an incident of the passage of Mont Cenis in January, 1820, on the return from his first visit to Rome (the drawing is at Farnley). The present drawing is of interest as perhaps the only direct evidence of the route that he followed through France on his return from his second Italian tour.

EDWARD DILLON.

SALES.

AN important collection of ancient and modern pictures and drawings, the property of "a gentleman in Scotland," was sold by Messrs. Christie on the 3rd inst. The prices, though not equalling those obtained in the Holland Sale recorded last week, again ruled high, the chief honours resting with Raeburn, two of whose portraits fetched 4,725*l.* and 3,360*l.* Reynolds and Rembrandt tied at 2,100*l.*, and were closely followed by Romney, Gainsborough, and Morland.

Modern Pictures: Constable, The Valley Farm, 651*l.* Millais, "Cuckoo," full-length figures of two little girls sitting in a wood, in the attitude of listening, 861*l.*; Portrait of a Lady, in brown dress, with fur cap and muff, and black hat, 525*l.* W. Müller, Tivoli, 178*l.* Sir W. Q. Orchardson, The Queen of the Swords, 714*l.* J. Phillip, The Gipsy's Toilet, 546*l.* Turner, Bligh Sands, Sheerness, 189*l.* The Burning of the Houses of Parliament, 157*l.* Wilkie, The Bride at her Toilet, 945*l.* P. de Wint, Lincoln, a peasant and cattle on a road crossing a stream in the foreground, 231*l.*

Early English Pictures: J. S. Cotman, Homeward Bound, stormy sunset sky, 819*l.* J. Crome, Gibraltar Watering-Place, near Norwich, 105*l.* Gainsborough, General James Wolfe, in crimson coat with silver epaulettes and frogs, 1,890*l.*; Watering Horses at a Trough, 420*l.*; Mrs. Dorothea Scrivener (née Howmon), in blue dress trimmed with lace, 210*l.* Still Life on a Table, 115*l.* Hoppner, Portrait of a Lady, in dark-blue dress lined with pink, 168*l.*; Miss Symons, in white dress with pink sash, 168*l.* Lawrence, Catherine Pakenham, first Duchess of Wellington, in dark dress and cloak, with white collar, 252*l.* Morland, A Group of Peasants before the Door of an Inn, a donkey near a pump on the right, 1,837*l.*; A Farmyard, with peasants, horses, and pigs, 315*l.*; Louisa, 147*l.* Raeburn, Mrs. Mackenzie of Drumtochty, in long dark cloak over a light skirt and flowered bodice, seated in a chair, 4,725*l.*; Mrs. Hay wife of Capt. Robert Hay of Spot, in dark purple-brown dress and cloak with white lining, 3,360*l.*; Capt. Robert Hay, standing, his hands resting on

his gun, 682; Mrs. Balfour, in dark dress with black lace fichu, 273; Alan Grant, son of Andrew Grant, of Echies, 210; Reynolds, Portrait of a Lady, in white and gold flowered dress, 2,100; The Laughing Girl, 504; Romney, Mrs. Charnock, wife of John Charnock, in white dress, with short sleeves, 1,995; R. Wilson, Mænas Villa, 105.

Pictures by Old Masters. Holbein School, Portrait of a Gentleman, in dark dress trimmed with fur, holding a book in his right hand, 336; C. Janssens, Queen Henrietta Maria, in green bodice and large lace collar, 199; Portrait of a Gentleman, in black dress with slashed sleeves, linen collar, 110; N. Maes, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black dress, his right hand on a stone pedestal, 304; Rembrandt, Portrait of a Gentleman, about fifty years of age, holding in his right hand a medal, attached to a chain round his neck, 2,100; Van Dyck, Cardinal Domenico Rivarole, half-figure standing to the right, in his right hand a paper, 819; Countess of Northumberland (Dorothy Devereux, sister of Robert, Earl of Essex), 210; Velasquez, Queen Mariana of Austria, 577; Peasants at a Repast, 1,050; Portrait of a Lady, in black slashed dress and pearl necklace, 1,050; P. Wouverman, A Hunting Party, with dogs, halting by a cottage, near a river, 105.

Drawings: D. Cox, Young Anglers, 68; W. Hunt, Good-Night, 73; Millais, Sir Isumbras at the Ford, 131; Arthur Melville, Interior of a Turkish Bath, 178.

The following pictures were sold on the same day from various collections: J. Wynants, The Weary Traveller, 189; A Landscape, divided by a high road, on which are five persons, 210; Canaletto, A Canal Scene, Venice, with gondolas, 115; W. Mieris, An Apothecary, seated before a window, holding a cup, 210; S. Ruysdael, A River Scene, with a ferry wagon, boats, and animals, 504; F. Hals, Portrait of a Man, in black dress with white collar, holding a brown jug, 152; T. de Keyser, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress, with white ruff, cap, and cuffs, and Portrait of a Gentleman, in black dress and hat, holding his gloves (a pair), 204; Reynolds, Portrait of a Boy, in grey coat and crimson vest, with white collar, 367; J. van Ravesteijn, Portrait of a Lady, in dark dress, with white ruff and cap, holding a book, 115; Lawrence, Miss Storr of Blackheath, a pink and yellow cloak over her right arm, 210; Romney, Miss Maria Copley, eldest daughter of Sir James Copley, 210; Sir W. Beechey, Miss Moysey, daughter of Abel Moysey, 924; A. van der Neer, A River Scene, with buildings, windmill, and numerous sailing boats, 399; Early Flemish School, A Triptych, with the Crucifixion in the centre, saints and donors on the wings, 147; Raeburn, Portrait of a Young Boy, in white frock, seated on a bank, holding up a cherry in his left hand, 630; Mrs. Adams of Edinburgh, in dark dress, crimson shawl and white cap with blue ribbon, 210; Col. Robert Macdonald, in the uniform of the old Horse Artillery, holding his plumed hat in his right hand, 399; C. Janssens, Frances, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, wearing a miniature of the Duke, 210.

Drawings: J. Russell, Mrs. Tucker, in white dress, powdered hair, 367; F. Guardi, The Piazza of St. Mark's, with numerous figures, 60.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 6th inst. modern etchings and engravings: D. Y. Cameron, The London Set, twelve etchings in a folio, 65; After Constable: Hadleigh Castle, by D. Lucas, 29; By S. Cousins, Lady Ravensworth and Child, 44; After Lawrence, Miss Peel, by S. Cousins, 48; After Meissonier, 1806, by J. Jaquet 37; Partie Perdue, by F. Braquemond, 35; Les Renseignements, by A. Jaquet, 37.

EXHIBITIONS.

Mex. Drawings by M. Jean Hulot, Private View, Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colour.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Carmen*. *Fedora*.

THERE is not much to say about 'Carmen,' which was given last Thursday week. Like Gounod's 'Faust,' in spite of its

age, it still attracts, especially when the interpreter of the chief rôle is Madame Maria Gay. She is without doubt a characteristic Carmen, but she must be careful not to overdo the part. Madame Rider-Kelsey as Michaela sang well; in her acting she was, however, somewhat cold.

Umberto Giordano's 'Fedora' was performed on Tuesday. He possesses dramatic instinct, and his music is as a rule appropriate; but it lacks strong individuality. It is all very well to take as basis of an opera libretto a well-known play; unless, however, a composer by the power of his music can make us forget that what constitutes the strength and interest of a great play has perforce to be sacrificed in the transformation, the result is more or less disappointing. Mlle. Cavalleri was a good Fedora vocally, and still better histrionically; the part suits her. Her voice, if not strong, is of sympathetic character in the middle register. Signor Garbin, the Loris Ipanow, is an excellent singer, and when he does not force his voice, its tone is decidedly pleasant.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Madame Landowska's Recital*.

MADAME WANDA LANDOWSKA, who visited London two years ago, gave on Monday evening a selection of pastoral music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. "The Forest" was represented by poetical pieces of bird music by Couperin, Rameau, Pasquini, and Daquin; "Shepherds and Shepherdesses," among other numbers, by some delightful 'Bergerettes' of D'Anglebert; and "The Fair" by quaint Bransles, also Couperin's highly characteristic "Les Jongleurs, Sauteurs, et Saltimbanques avec leurs ours et leurs singes." It is unnecessary to say anything of the performances, for Madame Landowska is recognized as one of the best harpsichord players of the day. She gave some of the pieces on the pianoforte, but the greater number on a Pleyel harpsichord.

Musical Gossip.

Two lectures on Bach's vocal solo music were delivered this week in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, Dublin, by Prof. Prout, who drew attention to the fact that Bach's vocal compositions, which were first revived by Mendelssohn, were still for the most part unknown to the public. Of the 250 Church Cantatas written by Bach only 200 remain, the rest having been lost through the carelessness of his sons, and of these only a few have been published with English text. The great difficulty for the singer accounts to some extent for the neglect of Bach's vocal music, which includes some six hundred songs and nearly one hundred duets. Illustrations of the lectures were given by Miss Betty Booker and Mr. J. Francis Harford, both of whom were thoroughly conversant with their work.

ERNST V. MENDELSSOHN-BARTOLDY, nephew of the composer, on June 26th presented to the Royal Library, Berlin, the valuable collection of autographs which he

had inherited from his father. The chief numbers were a cantata and a book of 'Choralvorspiele' by Bach; a mass, four symphonies, and a concertante for violin by Haydn; the complete score of Mozart's 'Entführung' and a sketchbook of the composer's; and the original scores of Beethoven's Third, Fifth, and Seventh Symphonies, the Septet, Op. 20, the Quintet, Op. 29, the 3 flat Trio (Op. 97), and the String Quartets, Op. 59, No. 1, Op. 74, Op. 127-32, although only three of the last six are complete; also the 'Fidelio' Overture in E, the first and second Finales, and an important sketchbook. Finally, there was the original score of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

MR. ARTHUR HERVEY, who for sixteen years and a half was musical critic of *The Morning Post*, has retired, his successor being Mr. Barrett, son of William Alexander Barrett, who was critic of the same paper from 1869 to 1891. Mr. Hervey's name as author and composer is well known; he was a sound and able critic, and in sympathy with modern, and especially French, music.

In this week's celebration of the Tercentenary of Milton's birth, a performance of 'Comus,' with the original music by Henry Lawes, at the New Theatre, Cambridge, is included.

DEBUSSY'S 'PELLÉAS AND MÉLISANDE' AND BERLIOZ'S 'BENVENUTO CELLINI' are among the works selected by Felix Weingartner for performance at the Vienna Hofoper during the coming season.

THE cuts recently made by Weingartner in 'Die Walküre' have aroused a good deal of anger on the part of those whom *Le Ménestrel* describes as the "amateurs du Wagner intégral." It is certain that Wagner originally intended his 'Ring' to be given in a special theatre, built away from the common haunts of men; and that theatre was finally built at Bayreuth. But gradually the 'Ring,' and especially the 'Walküre' and 'Siegfried' sections, became popular, and now belong to the regular repertory of most opera-houses. The conditions therefore have changed, and it is unreasonable to object on principle to cuts. Nearly every opera is thus treated, yet it is only when the pruning is applied to Wagner that there is any outcry. But the Viennese Wagnerites have every right to express disapproval of the particular cuts made by Weingartner, or any other conductor, if they do not approve of them.

THE death of Dr. Gustav Kietz, the sculptor, reminds us that he wrote 'Richard Wagner in den Jahren 1842 bis 1849 und 1873 bis 1875.' He knew Wagner from the early Dresden period, and declared that "the hours spent in his house were the brightest of my younger days." He was in a company of the Communal Guard during the May rising at Dresden in 1849. The photogravure in H. S. Chamberlain's 'Richard Wagner' was taken from a plaster medallion by Gustav Kietz. The composer was also on most friendly terms with his brother Ernst Kietz, the painter.

ON the 23rd of last month Carl Reinecke celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth. He became known as a pianist in 1843, in 1851 was elected professor at Cologne Conservatorium, and in 1860 was appointed conductor of the Gewandhaus Concerts, a post which he held for thirty-five years.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES. Mlle. Assoluto's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Signor Certani's Violin Recital, 2, 15, Bechstein Hall.
— Royal College of Music Patron's Fund Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Theodore Späth's Violin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Mr. Arnold Bax's Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI. Mr. Arthur Hare's Matinee, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

TWO IRISH PLAYS.

Deirdre: a Drama in Three Acts. By A. E. (Dublin, Maunsel & Co.)

The Magic Sieve: a Play in Two Scenes, with an Irish Version. By John Hamilton. (Same publishers.)

IRISH drama of to-day, seen last week in some spirited performances at the Court Theatre, which were successful in spite of difficulties, seems to be taking two main directions. There are playwrights who ransack the storehouse of their race's mythology and folk-lore, and reshape the material of the national epics into dramatic form, giving us heroic tragedy. But there is also a band of writers which devotes itself to types and scenes of present-day Ireland and the portraiture of rural manners; from them comes comedy of humble life, tinged sometimes with humour and satire, sometimes with an idealism that reflects the aspirations and mysticism of the people. Mr. Yeats has essayed both styles, but it is in plays such as his 'Land of Heart's Desire' and his 'Deirdre'—which, though adopting the conventions of English poetry, handle Irish beliefs in the fairies or legends of heroic times—that his talents find fullest scope; and Mr. Synge and perhaps Lady Gregory should be regarded as the representative authors of Irish comedy and folk-drama.

The volumes before us are examples of these two schools. "A. E." challenges comparisons with Mr. Yeats by dramatizing afresh the story of the old-world heroine Deirdre. 'The Magic Sieve,' on the other hand, though it is concerned with an old custom, has its scenes laid in a country district of the Ireland of our own day.

The tale of 'The Flight, Return, and Death of Deirdre' is one of the most famous of Irish legends. Deirdre from her very birth has been pronounced by the Druids a danger to the ruling clan of the Red Branch, and Conchobar, its Ardrie or king, has had the lovely girl brought up in seclusion. He hopes by thus isolating her to cheat the oracles. But Fate, which is bent on the ruin of the dynasty, brings about a meeting between the heroine and the young Red Branch knight Naisi. They fall in love, brave the wrath of the old Ardrie, and flee into exile. Thence they are recalled by Conchobar, who has been deceived by reports that Deirdre has lost her beauty. No sooner does she return than he discovers his error, and, feeling his old infatuation for her about to revive, brings about the death of both the heroine and her boy-husband; with the result that Fergus, who has been the instrument of reconciliation, proposes to take vengeance on the Red Branch king in turn. A. E.'s version of the legend follows the original closely, except that it exalts the character of Conchobar, and makes him no longer a jealous lover wreaking his spite, but a grim minister of justice, implacable certainly, but not petty or treacherous in his revenge. The dialogue is couched in a rhythmical prose which has great charm, and the story is told (in detail) clearly and affectingly. But it is story or prose-poem rather than drama, and one doubts whether Mr. Yeats's was not the better plan when he concentrated his attention on the return of Deirdre and Naisi, and chose this climax for the subject of a play of one act only. At any rate, throughout A. E.'s tragedy we get no such atmosphere of menace and suspense as

hangs over Mr. Yeats's little drama—no such thrill as his heroine supplies when, her husband murdered, she cheats her would-be ravisher by suicide. In the new version we have simplicity at the expense of romance. It is beautiful, but it is designed rather to please the ear than stir the emotions. Its qualities are literary rather than dramatic.

Mr. Hamilton's piece scarcely calls for detailed comment. It is a pleasant little sentimental comedy which has no feature of note except its studies of peasant and tenant-farmer types, and its sketches of rustic customs and manners. These are cleverly done. Otherwise it is merely one of the common stories of love confronted with obstacles, and has the usual happy ending, thanks to the good nature of all parties concerned. Nora Flanagan, a farmer's daughter, is sought in marriage by three suitors. Two are peasants, favoured respectively by her father and mother; but both men wish to drive a bargain and secure a small fortune along with the bride. Brendan MacCarthy, their employer, has gone direct to the girl and won her heart; but she refuses to marry him without the consent of his mother, who owns all the property and has other ambitions for her son. So it seems as if Nora will be bound to one or other of her peasant-woosers, and to settle the question her mother has recourse to a magic sieve. Putting the blades of a pair of scissors half way through one of the sieve-holes, she bids the rivals hold a handle each on a finger-tip and mutter in turn a certain incantation. Should Fate be propitious, the sieve will jump away when the right man utters the formula. Both men fail at the ordeal, and MacCarthy, who comes in and tries his luck also, succeeds. His mother relents, the obstinacy of Nora's father is overcome, and the curtain falls on the tableau of the parish priest blessing the lovers. The construction of the play, like its sentiment, is rather primitive. Mr. Hamilton is fond of using the soliloquy, not to express a sudden thought or spasm of feeling, but to assist in the development of the plot. At times, too, he becomes didactic, and injures his play by making one of his characters act as a propagandist in the interests of the Gaelic League. This is a proof of enthusiasm, but it is not art.

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REPLIES:—Nonconformist Burial-Grounds and Gravestones—Surrey Gardens—"Sabaritieke"—Wilkes's 'Essay on Woman'—Plaxtol—Hair becoming suddenly White through Fear—White Cook v. the Devil—Cornish and other Apparitions—Hippocrates Legend—Books by the Ton—"Abracadabra"—Creole Folk-lore: Stepping across a Child—"Jirgah"—Cambridge Early Lists: Sir Richard Cope—Scottish University Arms—"Vizt."—Queen Anne's Fifty Churches—"Entente Cordiale"—Askwith or Asquith—Secret Passages—"The Crooked Billet"—"What you but see when you have't a gun"—Hon. Mrs. Gordon's Suicide—Holbein Subjects—Ben Jonson's Name: its Spelling—William Winstanley's Birthplace—Nursery Rime.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"English Local Government"—Reviews and Magazines.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The Bombay Regiment, 1662-5—Bonaparte on the Northumberland—"England's Parnassus," 1600—Gulston Collection of Prints—Oxford Commemoration in 1759—"Fair-copy"—First Duke of Gordon's Birth.

QUERIES:—Wotton House—Prior and his Chloe—Davidson Clan—Romans at York—Goldsborough Family of Stapleford, Herts—Johnsoniana—Maps—Gordons of Messina—Burial-Ground of St. George's, Hanover Square, Bayswater Road—Askew or Ayscough Family—Henry Ellison—Searle or Serle of Epping—De St. Philibert—False Quantities—Conscientious Scruples against War—Round Oak Spring—John of Gaunt's Arms—"The lost tribe"—the Scotch—Burney's "History of Music"—Scotch Tour—Title Wanted—T. L. Peacock: "Skylight" and "Twilight"—Harvey's Birthplace—"Femmer"—Bletchingly Place—"Lady Charlotte Gordon"—"Promethean."

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